THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,477—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
1	2 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	1	2 0
2	3 0		2	3 0
2	3 0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	2	3 0
3	4 0		3	4 0
3	4 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	3	4 0
3	4 0		3	4 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday
*	HYDASPES	2934	500	W. P. Thompson.	30th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	28th ,,
					1888.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L.	CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th ,,
	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR ...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL	SUTLEJ	4305	80)	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th ,,
				1889
PENINSULAR ...	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 160 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1888.	
Dco. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th ,,	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan.	10th Feb. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT REDUCED RATES.
...vants and native ayahs are charged ...100, respectively, inclusive of food. In ...to return, only 50 per cent. extra will be

...INGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
To sail.
.. on the 8th Dec. 1888.

...of Information and other particulars ... Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
...imstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Nov 1888.

HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

...LINE OF STEAMERS
...AY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

	...aptains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
	...Mersa.....	4,200	600	9th Dec. 1889.
	...S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Jan.

...Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

...TES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dock.
...TE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

...RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, ...SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

...ger.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1888.
.....	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	14th Dec.

...will be received on board after sunset on the ... to sailing.
... particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
...se, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd

...HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sai
				1888.
MERTON HALL ..	J. Hughes.....	4,100	500	20th Dec.
				1889.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard..	4,100	500	15th Feb.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess :—

				1888.
* EDEN HALL.....	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec.
				1889.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	15th Jan.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st November, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA.....	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 6 postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,942 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 30th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th November, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.
MADE from selected Kent Morellas is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 3-2 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine ; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour ; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	2 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSTRUCTIVE
MECHANICAL & SCIENTIFIC TOYS.
! Well Worth Inspecting !
Very Cheap, not Easily Broken.
PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong.....	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6.

MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY
LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.
Is a rich Mellow Whisky whose qualities are due to age alone.
Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY
The product of the best Distillery in Scotland.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY
This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY
The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
Rs. 37 per dozen cash

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN
The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.
Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "DRY UNSWEETENED" GIN
A safe and Wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.
Rs. 21-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INEXHAUSTIBLE Red, Black, Purple, Blue, Green, Chocolate INK PADS FOR RUBBER STAMPS.

Sizes 3½ in. by 2½ in.	Rs.	1	0	Sizes 4½ in. by 2½ in.	Rs. 0 2
,, 5¼ in. by 3½ in.	,,	3	0	,, 9 in. by 4½ in.	,, 8 5

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.
HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED
PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF.
AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.

AMERICAN ORGANS
HARMONIUMS
EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

WE have received ex S. S. "ROME" a very LARGE ASSORTMENT of FASHIONABLE MATERIALS in all the New Colorings suitable for

TENNIS DRESSES.
VISITING DRESSES.
EVENING DRESSES.
BALL DRESSES.
TAILOR MADE GOWNS.
TEA GOWNS.
DRESSING GOWNS.
COVERT COATS.
BLOUSES.
PONGEE SILKS.
FAILLE FRANCAISE.
MERVEILLEUX.
PLUSHES.
STRIPED VELVETS.
STRIPED MOIRES.
ZEPHYRS.
STRIPED FRENCH VEILINGS.
STRIPED SERGES.
CASHMERES.
STRIPED AMASON VEILINGS.
ART SHADES IN VICUNA.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all ENAMELLED WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., MEDOWS STREET.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all TOYS and FANCY GOODS, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all CONFECTIONERY, BON-BONS and CRACKERS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on all 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, 'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, sold for Cash, till 31st Dec., 1888.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

DISCOUNT 2 ANNAS PER RUPEE on FAMILY COOKING STOVES, sold for Cash, till 31st December, 1888.
Rare chance for those who wish to have a good Kitchener.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 3 annas ; octago, 1 annas.

JAMES McCABE'S WATCHES.

A few WATCHES of the above make in Gold and Silver Cases
ARE NOW FOR SALE.
Rs. 150 and Rs. 350 respectively.
MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	½ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	½ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.
SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.
For particulars apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned begs to notify that owing to the death of Mr. Wilson Bell, he has, under instructions from the Board, assumed charge of the duties of Agent of the Company in India until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 27th November 1888.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Erection of MILL BUILDINGS, &c., for this Company will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY the 8th December 1888, at the Office of the Company, No. 57, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (2,000) two thousand.

Plans may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, L. C. E., 28, Meadow street, Fort.

Copies of Form of Tender, conditions of contract and specifications of works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, November, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1889-90.

Forms of Tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubulpore	Wooden, Copper, Iron, Tin and Crockery and Chinaware Articles	No. 4	14th Dec.'88
	Leather, Bamboo, Rattan and Earthware Articles	„ 5	
	Miscellaneous Deadstock Articles	„ 8	
	Country Drugs and Medicines, &c.	„ 9	17th „ '88
	Cattle and Sheep for slaughter and Beef and Mutton	„ 10-14	
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Kurrachee, Jubulpur	Vegetable, Oil of sorts and Kerosine Oil	„ 24	19th „ '88
	Barley, Europe Candles, Sago, &c.	„ 27	
	Charcool & Firewood	„ 28	
	Coffee	„ 29	
	Straw Rice	„ 32	
	*Potatoes and Vegetables	„ 43	21st „ '88
	Cooking Utensils	„ 4 A	
	Diet and Table Requisites	„ 4 B	
	Rice and Salt	„ 42	
	Cotton Suttrinjees	„ 19	4th Jan.'89
	Cotton Sheets	„ 20	
	Hospital Wines	„ 26 A	
	Hospital Bedding & Clothing, &c.	„ 22	9th „ '89
	Sugar for Issue to Barracks and Hospitals	„ 30 & 31	

*Tenders will not be received for the Supply of Potatoes at Deesa.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Nusserabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Jubulpore	Hired Carts, with Bullocks, &c.	No. 21	19th December, '88.
Nusserabad	Hired Carts, with two Bullocks and one Driver for the conveyance of Casks filled with Dilwara Water	„ 21	
Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Poona, Poona for Purandhar, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nusserabad, Neemuch, Bombay, Deesa, Kurrachee	Purchase of empty Hogsheads	„ 16	4th Jan. '89
	Purchase of Cattle and Sheep, Offals and Hides, and Skins	„ 47	11th „ '89
Comt. Storekeeper-General, Bombay	Hired Boat Tonnage, Sea and Land Carriage	„ 23	7th „ '89
	Hired Horse Carriage for Passengers, and hired Bigarees, &c., and Hammalage Duties	„ 36	
	Soap of Sorts	„ 48	
	Sewing Mattresses and Pillow Cases	Under local Schedule	

LOCAL CONTRACTS

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received
Deolali and Bombay for Deolali	Catt'e and Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton	No. 10-14.	Tenders to be received on 17th Dec. 1888.
Satara and Poona for Satara, Poona for Purandhur, Abu and Deesa for Abu, Mhow for Indore, Nusserabad for Taragarh, Saugor and Jabulpur for Saugor, Pachmari and Jabulpur for Pachmari	Miscellaneous Articles and Hired Carts and Bigarees	No. 2	Do. 4th Jan 1889.

DISTRICT CONRACTS.

Comprising the Main Station and the Stations subordinate to it, Minor Stations being excluded.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 14th Dec. 1888.
Poona, Mhow, Deesa, Bombay, Kurachee, Jabulpur	Wooden, Copper, Brass, Iron, Tin and Crockery and China-ware Articles	No. 4	
	Leather, Bamboo, Ratan and Earthern-ware Articles	No. 5	
	Miscellaneous dead Stock Articles	No. 8	
	Country Drugs and Medicines, &c.	No. 9	17th do.
	Vegetable, Oil of Sorts	No. 24 Class A.	
	Barley, Europe Candles, Sago, &c.	No. 27	19th do.
	Charcoal and Fire-wood	No. 28	
	Coffee	No. 29	
	Straw Rice	No. 32	21st do.
	Potatoes and Vegetables	No. 43	
	Rice and Salt, &c.	No. 42	4th Jan. '89.
Poona, Mhow, Deesa, Kurrachee, Jabulpur	Hired Carts with Bullocks, &c	No. 21	19th December, '88.
Poona, Mhow, Bombay, Deesa, Kurrachee	Purchase of Hides and Skins	No. 47	11th January, '89

District Contracts Comprising the Main Station and the Stations Subordinate to it including the Minor Station.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Mhow, Deesa, Bom ay, Kurrachee, Jabulpur, Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, for each above District separately	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton	No. 10-14	17th December '88

GENERAL CONTRACTS.

Comprising the requirements of all Stations in the Presidency, including Aden.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on 19th Dec. '88
Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay	Oil Kerosine	No. 24 A.	
	Diet and table requisites	No. 4 B.	21st do.
	Hospital Wines	No. 26 A.	4th Jan. '89
	Purchase of empty Hogsheads	No. 28.	4th do.
	Hospital Bedding and Clothing, &c.	No. 22 A.	9th do.
Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona	Cooking Utensils	No. 4 A.	21st Dec. '88
	Sugar for Barracks as per Muster	No. 49	9th Jan. '89
	Sugar for Hospital as per Muster		
Commissariat Store-keeper General, Bombay, Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, Chief Commissariat Officer, Jabulpur	Cotton Suttranjees of good quality as per Muster	No. 33	4th do.
	Cotton Sheets as per Muster	No. 34	

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Poona, November 26, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS and INCREASING PATRONAGE, enjoyed by HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and Co., make it incumbent upon them to inform INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS for ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, for the next year, that the last day for the Registering of Orders is the 5th of December next.

Owing to shortness of time HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and Co., undertake, as they have in several cases done this week, to reply by Wire, free of charge, all inquiries which Clubs, Libraries, &c., up-country wishing to become Subscribers may choose to make of them, as to their terms and charges for Newspapers and Periodicals.

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COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 9th January next by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for CONTRACTS as specified below for one and two years, viz., 1889-90 and 1889-91. As regards the supply required at Aden, Tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer there up to 11 a.m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of the above date.

Forms of Tenders, and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

		Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Nasirabad, Nimach, Bombay, Karachi, Hydrabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jabalpore, Aden and the Comt. Storekeeper-Genl. Bombay, for Aden	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29A.		
GENERAL CONTRACT.			
Comprising the requirements of the abovementioned stations.			
Comt. Storekeeper-General, Bombay and Chief Comt. Officer, Poona	Tea, Indian, loose, of good quality, as per sample, packed in strong wooden boxes lined inside with air-tight tin cases, under Schedule No. 35.		

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 20, 1888.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a. m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts for the following supplies to, and purchase from, the Commissariat Department at Aden for 1889-90.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

	Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
Kurby Dry and Green, and Straw Rice	No. 18	14th December, 1888.
Firewood and Charcoal	No. 19	
Shoeing Cattle	No. 20	
Butter and Milk	No. 22	
Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter and Beef and Mutton	No. 1-2	Do. 17th do.
Miscellaneous Articles of Dead Stock and Medical Comforts and Limejuice	No. 24	
Vegetable, Oil of Sorts and Kerosine Oil	No. 23	Do. 19th do.
Cooking Utensils	No. 11 A	
Diet and Table Requisites	No. 11 B	Do. 21st do.
Potatoes and Vegetables	No. 27	
Coal for Government condensers and Indian Government Vessels	No. 3	
Dhall, Rice, Wheat, &c.	No. 17	
Purchase of Empty Hogsheads	No. 21	Do. 4th Jan. '89
Hospital Wines	No. 24 A	
Ghee, Curry Stuff, and Country Drugs, &c.	No. 25	
Hospital Clothing and Bedding, &c.	No. 7	
Sugar for Issue to Barracks and Hospitals	No. 26 A	Do. 9th do.
Coffee	No. 28	

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Mutton, Provisions, and Miscellaneous Articles.	No. 1 Perim	Do. 7th do.
Do. do.	No. 2 Zaila	
Do. do.	No. 3 Berbera	

H. CLOWES, Lieutenant,
for Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 20th Nov., 1888.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all Persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of JOHN WEIR SCOTT, late of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and thereafter residing at Ancerage Motherwell, Scotland, European Freight and Produce Broker, deceased, who died at Motherwell aforesaid on the 8th day of January, 1888, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 17th day of November, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FARQUHAR CAMPBELL MACRAE and LEIGHTON BUCHANAN KER, of Bombay Europeans, the constituted Attorneys of JAMES ANTHONY, otherwise ANTONY SCOTT, the sole Executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain Probate granted to him) to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, solicitors for the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 10th day of January, 1889, as after that date the said Farquhar Campbell Macrae and Leighton Buchanan Ker, as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased them in their hands to the said James Anthony Scott, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1888.

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Administrators' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

WHEREAS Mr. JAMSETJI NOWROJI, Cabinet-maker of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted to absolutely sell and dispose of free from incumbrances unto MEMON HAJI ABBOO HAMED, also of Bombay, Merchant, the land with the hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon and hereunder particularly described. Notice is hereby given, and all person and persons having or claiming to have any claim to or estate or interest whatever in the said property by sale, mortgage, gift, lease, inheritance or in any other manner howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Solicitors for the said purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Byculla, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 9570 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 25, new No. 16,251, old survey No. 676, new survey No. 3,588, and bounded on or towards the east and south by the Clave Road, on or towards the west by Government Land, and by the property of the late David Sassoon, and on or towards the north by the public road, leading to Byculla, together with the bungalows, shops, and range of buildings with out-houses, cookrooms, stables, and all other the premises standing and built on the said land, all which said buildings are assessed by the Municipality, under ward Nos. 2799 to 3806, Street No. 30, and which were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamsetji Nowroji Cabinet-maker, and are now occupied partly by a hotel known as Lipperts Hotel, and partly by the shop of Messrs. Phillips and Co.—Dated this 23rd November, 1888.

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BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 4th December, this line of Railway will be OPENED, as Broad Gauge from NAGPUR to RAIPUR. For particulars as to Rates and Fares see published Rate Lists dated 3rd November, which can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

By Order,
J. W. HARTLY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Nagpu, 21th November, 1888.

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Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, HOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1887	£300,699
„ 1875	£988,156
„ 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods in ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured less than either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each *Postage extra.*

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for credit without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, L

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Deccan Ice Company, 8-30 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Graham (s), from Liverpool; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Graham left the Dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf (except Muscat, Gwadur, and Jask) close at Kurrachee at 8-20 a.m., to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 24th inst., shows a decrease of Rs. 37,185 in total earnings.

PASTORAL VISITATION AT SALSETTE.—The Archbishop of Bombay paid a pastoral visit to Culvem, in Salsette, during Monday and Tuesday last. An address was, on Monday, presented to his Grace, who briefly replied, and bouquets were presented to him by the Misses and Master Ferreira. His Grace visited the schools and examined the children.

ERRATUM.—Mr. Pestonji Soorabji writes to contradict a statement which appeared in our issue of yesterday to the effect that the winchman of the s. s. Deccan who was fined the previous day for theft was a resident of the Alexandra Hotel. The man was never a resident in the hotel, and he called at the bar to purchase liquor which, considering his condition, the manager refused to supply.

THE THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—W. Greig was yesterday convicted by Mr. Cooper of stealing several napkins and sheets, the property of the P. and O. Company. The case had stood over from the previous day, as Greig was not quite sober. Yesterday he pleaded guilty to the charge, stating he had never acted in this way before, and never would again. Mr. Cooper passed a sentence of fourteen days' hard labour.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT.-GENERAL CHESNEY AT POONA.—Lieut-General the Hon'ble G. Chesney, C. B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., accompanied by Major Broadbent, arrived in Poona by the mail train last night, at 7-30 p. m. They travelled in a saloon attached to the train. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, General Solly-Flood, Adams, and Knowles, Colonels Cowper and Mackenzie, and Captains Herbert, Ross, and Fergusson were present on the platform. General Chesney, after shaking hands with H. R. H. the Duke and the officers present, left the station.—*Observer*.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Pantomime ..... Coote.
Overture	Maritana ..... Wallace.
Scena ed Aria...	'Assedio di Arlem... Verdi
Reminiscences...	of ..... Offenbach.
Valse	My Pet ..... Bucalossi.
Polka	Go as you Please ..... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PRODIGAL SON.

MR. SEALY, pleader, appeared before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, to prosecute, on behalf of Manekbai Cowasji, an old Parsee lady, her son Framjee Edalji Soortee. The young man was attired in European costume. The charge was one of assault and mischief, but Mr. Sealy explained that those who instructed him were not anxious to proceed on both charges. He was desirous of making matters short if the accused admitted the charge.

The accused denied having assaulted his mother, but admitted the mischief which consisted in the total destruction of a quantity of crockeryware, vases, pictures, and photographs.

Mr. Sealy then applied that the accused should be bound over in any sum the Court might fix, to keep the peace with his mother and the rest of his family. In making the application Mr. Sealy said that after his worship heard the circumstances of the case, he would not for a moment hesitate in binding the accused over as he desired. The accused was the old lady's eldest son, and she was dotingly fond of him, which circumstance he had astutely taken advantage of to induce her to give him all the money she had. At one time she had been rather wealthy, but the accused had managed to induce her to part with over Rs. 10,000 which he squandered in a shamless manner. The mother was old; she had the misfortune to possess an insane husband and an insane son, whom she had to watch and attend to. Instead of being, under such circumstances a dutiful son, and one whom his mother could look to for support in her old age, the accused lived a very bad life. For a long time he had been a constant source of annoyance to her. It was one night last week he came home and demanded Rs. 100 from his old mother, but she was unable to give him the money. Flying into a temper, he set about destroying pictures, and tearing photographs to pieces, besides breaking glasses and other ornaments. In his violence he smashed an oil painting of his mother, and also tore in pieces a photo of himself. The mother was in such terror at the time and suffered so much from her son's violence, that she was forced to find the money for him, and only then was he pacified. It was not wished, however, that the son should be punished or even fined, as the mother would just have to pay it, but all that was wanted was that he should be bound over, and got to make an agreement not to molest his aged mother, or his insane father and brother.

His worship asked the accused if he would enter into such agreement, seeing that the charge was not pressed, and that the other side were acting so leniently.

The accused said he was willing to do so.

Mr. Cooper remarked that he thought the accused had been very leniently dealt with, and trusted he would keep the promise he had made, and not annoy his parents.

The accused was willing to sign a bond for Rs. 10,000, as he did not wish to harm his mother. His worship recorded the undertaking made by the accused, and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 500 to keep the peace with his parents and family.

DRIVING REGULATIONS AT THE BUNDER.

MR. L. R. BARFIELD appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday in answer to a summons charging him with driving on the wrong side of the road at the Apollo Bunder last Friday. The summons was issued at the instance of the Police Commissioner. Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for Mr. Barfield.

It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Barfield drove to the Bunder in his buggy last Friday, but instead of driving, as directed by Inspector Stanford, outside the arcade of Messrs. Green and Read's Refreshment Rooms, he attempted to drive under the arcade. Inspector Stanford, who was regulating the vehicular traffic which was very great at the time, as the Gloucester Band was playing at the Yacht Club, asked Mr. Barfield to drive the route usually taken on the left side of the pillars of the arcade, but no attention being paid to the request, the Inspector stopped the horse, and took Mr. Barfield's name. The matter was then reported to the Commissioner of Police, and these proceedings directed to be taken.

Inspector Stanford gave evidence in accordance with these facts. In cross-examination by Mr. Brown, he stated he had not known Mr. Barfield before. He really believed Mr. Barfield would have driven over him if he had not got out of his way, and allowed him to drive under the arcade. The traffic would have been impeded by driving under the shed. Witness maintained that the regulation of the carriage traffic was discretionary with the police, and he had always regulated it as he had done on Friday.

Mr. Brown contended in defence that his client had committed no offence, inasmuch as the Commissioner of Police had no power to delegate his powerof control over the traffic to subordinates, who could have no discretionary power in directing the traffic, which was only vested in the Commissioner.

The police could only regulate the traffic at public gatherings, and he argued that the gathering at the Apollo Bunder not being a public one, Inspector Stanford had no right to compel Mr. Barfield to drive in such an unusual, circuitous way to the Refreshment Room.

Mr. Cooper held that the assemblage of carriages at the Bunder was a public gathering, and the police were quite right in directing the traffic. His Worship remarked that Mr. Barfield was in the wrong in not acting in accordance with the instructions of the police, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 5.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GANPUT GOVIND.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 28th September last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt to Ally Hassan by means of a stick, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months. Mr. Starling, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Ryan, in forwarding the papers to the High Court, said there were certain statements in the petition presented on behalf of the accused which were not correct. The accused was not "a weak young man" as alleged, but on the contrary was full of age and of good physique. His age was entered at 24 years on the charge sheet. Since recording the finding in the case, it had been brought to his Worship's notice that complaints had been made to the police against the accused of assault and breach of police regulations. These insinuations had been verified by an examination of the complaint book kept at the Byculla Police office. On the 4th May last, the accused and his father were both charged for committing an assault, but subsequently the offence was compounded. On a review of the circumstances, Mr. Ryan said he had come to the conclusion that accused and his companions, who assaulted the complainant, were out on the last day of the Mohurrum with no other object, apparently, than to disturb the public peace. They chose a suburb of the town and came in collision with a small party of Konkanee Mahomedans, who are generally known to be of an unaggressive character. It was certain that these people carried no sticks, and were proceeding in an orderly manner on the day in question to take part in a ceremony enjoined upon them as a religious duty. On the day of the trial, the complainant was suffering from the effects of the injury inflicted upon him by the accused.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, reduced the sentence from three months' rigorous imprisonment to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days, and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment, to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for three months.

REVERSAL OF SENTENCE FOR MISDIRECTION TO A JURY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CHENVIRAPA SHIVLINGAPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 9th June last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years. Mr. Branson, with Mr. S. Y. Datar, appeared for the accused; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown. The particulars of the case appear in the judgments delivered by their lordships.

Mr. Justice Birwood said: We are of opinion that in telling the jury that, as regards the charge under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, the case against the appellant seemed much stronger than against the other two accused persons, the Sessions Judge misdirected the jury, for that charge was supported, as against all the three accused persons, only by the evidence of the two witnesses, Inoos and Basapa. The complainant Shivbasapa says that the appellant was one of the persons who struck him; but he nowhere says that the appellant was one of the persons who caused the grievous hurt to his brother Chenbasapa, of which the appellant has been convicted. Indeed Shivbasapa did not see his brother Chenbasapa attacked. The question therefore, whether the appellant caused grievous hurt to Chenbasapa, can be decided only on a consideration of the evidence of Inoos and Basapa. If those witnesses never saw what they describe, the circumstance that the appellant himself sustained certain injuries which show that he was taking part in a street fight could not be properly regarded as strengthening the case for the prosecution as against him. The appellant never said that he was absent at the time when the offences alleged against him are said to have been committed. His case is that he himself was the injured party and was attacked by the deceased Chenbasapa and by Shivbasapa. But the admissions and allegations of the appellant cannot rightly be regarded as, in a way, tending to show that Inoos and Basapa were present during the fight. And if those witnesses are false witnesses, the charge against the appellant under section 325, Indian Penal Code, necessarily falls to the ground. We think that the Sessions Judge should have so directed the jury, and that, if he had done so, the verdict would have been different, for the evidence of Inoos and Basapa is as strong and explicit against the two accused who were acquitted as against the appellant; and it was clearly disbelieved as against the two accused who were acquitted; and it was disbelieved for good reasons, which are sufficiently set forth in the Session Judge's charge to the jury. The names of these two witnesses were not given to the Police till a month after the offences are alleged to have been committed. Nor did they themselves tender any information for a month. We must, therefore, set aside the conviction of the appellant under section 325, Indian Penal Code, as erroneous owing to a misdirection by the Sessions Judge. As regards the charge tried with the aid of the jurors as assessors, of causing simple hurt to Shivbasapa, we observe that it is sought to be proved by the evidence of Shivbasapa himself, of Inoos, and of Basapa. As regards the two latter witnesses, we have no hesitation in treating them as untrustworthy. The conviction therefore, if sustainable, can be sustained only on the evidence of Shivbasapa taken with the accused's own admissions. It is certain that Shivbasapa named the appellant at once to the police patel as one of his assailants. But after giving his evidence our best consideration, we are not prepared to say that he truly describes the circumstances under which he was assailed, or that his evidence should be preferred to the statements of the appellant. The evidence for the prosecution is not, in our opinion, sufficiently strong to support the charge under section 325, Indian Penal Code; and we therefore reverse the convictions and sentences passed upon the appellant by the Sessions Judge, and direct that he be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Jardine said:—I am of opinion that the charge contains some errors, both of omission and commission, which must have affected the minds of the jury in dealing with the charge tried by the jury. It should have been pointed out that the charge failed if the witnesses Inoos and Basapa were not believed; also what the police patel had said about their character; and that Shevibasapa was a convict and an enemy of the prisoner; also that the prisoner's wounds were not accounted for. Again that Shivbasapa did not state the second assault upon him to the magistrate, I think as prisoner had received several wounds deposed to by the patel, a prosecution witness, and the wounds were not slight, the defence ought not to have been described in the absolute terms used by the Judge, but he should have stated the evidence for and against, with remarks on the character and bias of the witnesses, and left it to the jury to say whether the story told for the prosecution or that for the defence was the true one. The cases cited by Mr. Branson appear to me in point. (Mentions two cases.) I would, for these reasons, and as the evidence for the prosecution is not strong, and has discrepancies, and is contradicted by that for the defence, reverse the verdict and acquit the prisoner. Similar objections apply to the evidence on the other charge tried by the Sessions Judge and assessors, and I would acquit the prisoner thereof.

The Court reversed the convictions and sentences and ordered that the accused be set at liberty.

THE *Darjeeling News* states that a report has just reached of a most unfortunate *contretemps* at the front. It appears that three men, being the advance guard of the *Ampa's* retinue, came to our advance picket consisting of Sergeant Gray and three men and, by way of announcing their arrival fired a shot. Our men immediately returned fire upon the new comers, believing them to be the enemy, and killed all three. One of the men before he died stated the *Ampa* might be expected in ten days. The news may be somewhat exaggerated, but, if true, it is certainly very unfortunate.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE CASSUM SAYANI.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of an opposing creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing until after the Christmas vacation on the ground that there were many books to be examined, and it appeared that the insolvents possessed properties both at Goa and in Cutch, concerning which enquiries were about to be made.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent said he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of his lordship.

His Lordship said the case appeared to be somewhat suspicious, and he therefore adjourned it until the 16th January next.

RE ALEXANDER LEITH.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order to be made on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, said he did not intend to apply for an interim order, but for an adjournment to enable the insolvent to look into an affidavit filed by the opposing creditor.

Mr. Russell had no objection to an adjournment for the purpose indicated.

His lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE SADASHIV MADHAVRAO.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE SHAPURJEE HORMUSJEE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the petition until the third Wednesday in January next on the ground that the insolvent was a party to a suit in this Court affecting the ownership of a certain property, which was disputed.

Mr. Davar, who appeared on behalf of an opposing creditor, had no objection, and his lordship adjourned the hearing till the 23rd January next.

RE JAIRAM NARAYEN THUCKER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which the insolvent's maternal aunt appeared in person to oppose. After some discussion, the application was granted.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-88—Jaaardhun G.—Mathoorabai vs. Harischundra Moroba—Miaza, H and K.
5-88—Wadia and G.—Jerbai vs. Navazbai.—Little, S., F., and N.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
181-88—Thakurdas D.N.,O.,—Muncherji Shapurji vs. Rustonji Cowasji Patel—Bomonjee and H.
75-88—Tyabji and D, for pauper—Chinnoobai vs Gajunund Govind and others—In person.
161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Morobá and another vs Hurrichund Ramchunder—In person.
187-87—Jefferson, B and D—Bhanbai vs Mowje Issur—In person.
267-88—Payne, G and S—The Navigazione Generale Italiana Soc and R F Rubattino Company vs the Bombay and Persia S N Co—Winter, B and B.
143-88—Balkrishna and D, for pauper—Parvatibai vs Narayen Shankar Javeri—Mansuklal, D and J.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Meherbai—Nanu and H—Part heard.
258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjawandas Samuldas and others vs Govind Ramji—Bomonji and H Part heard.
470-87—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kanoba Ramchunderji and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S, F and N.
305-88—Little, S, F and N—Assur Lalji vs Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hassum—Tobin and R.
429-86—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dotatrai Achratlal vs Mohunlal Becherdas—H Bicknell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.
142-84—H Bicknell—Remabai vs. Haji Abdool Latiff bin Hajiani and others—Tyabji and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.
371-86—Tobin and R—Maneck Haji vs. Goolam Hoosen Parpia—Thakurdas, D and C.
400-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Becher Hemraj vs. Sinhor J M Kooral—Jefferson, B and D.
404-88—Mirza, H K—Kallanji Motil vs Hurruckchund Kapoorchund—In person.
414-88—Balkrishna, and D—Thakur Ballu Walji vs. Mahadoji Hari Tendulkar and others—Pestonji and R.
419-88—Tyabji and D—Sakinaboo Binte J Tajbhai vs. Chandabhai Ramzanath and an other—Janardhun G.
421-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Maneckram Surrajram vs. Narondas Callandas and another—Cragie, L and O.
434-88—Hore, C and B—J Burbidge vs. A Leith—Macfarlane, E and H.
Postponed Long Causes.
138-88—Janardhan G—Balji Nillaji and others vs Balcrishna Nillaji and others—Bomonji and H.
141-88—Crawford and B—Khetse Bhowan vs. Visram Khatao—Tobin and R.
155-88—Tobin and R—Visram Khatao vs. Khetse Bhowan—Crawford and B.
47-88—Little, S, F and N—Purmanandas Jewandas vs. Khimji Jewa and others—Mansuklal, D and G.
268-88—Ardeser, H and D—Thucker Dewcurun Coorje vs Jamadar Gulab bin Nasur Saifadamla and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

A COLLEGIATE MORAL CODE.

IT is necessary, remarks the *Pioneer*, that the Senate of a University should debate, and it is natural that in a land so torn by miscellaneous ideas as is India, debates should occasionally be lively and varied; but the study of the precautions taken against excess of these virtues gives the lay reader a vivid idea of faction fights. For instance, according to the rules just published for the guidance of the Senate of the Allahabad University, the Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, which is reasonable enough, and may at his own instance or at the instance of a Fellow call any other fellow—in this case the capital letter should be dispensed with—to order. But if the fellow scoff at the Chairman, he shall be directed to sit down. If he still "contumaciously disregards this order," the Chairman may take a vote of the meeting that the fellow be suspended. If two-thirds of the meeting are unanimous on this head, suspended shall he be without benefit of clergy, and shall then be "bound immediately to withdraw." It has escaped the collective wisdom of the University that by the time any fellow has refused to sit down and has been branded as a reprobate by his peers, he will be in such a blind lather of rage that he will see the Senate—well, disestablished before he consents to withdraw. In which case.... but Rule 86 says no more. The Senate will doubtless deal with the rebel according to parliamentary precedent. In the compiling of many rules it is impossible that there should not be occasional lapses from intelligibility. Accordingly we find in Rule 57 that not less than seven days' notice are to be given of any meeting, "such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address." India, we are assured, is an immensely progressive country, and the University will doubtless help it to spin yet more swiftly down the "ringing grooves of change;" but not even the Allahabad University can just at present jump literally "into the middle of next week," and put the unbridled years into a registered cover. The arms of the august institution have not yet been granted, but seeing that the motto is *Quot rami tot arbores* which is equivalent to *Quot homines tot sententiae*, a well developed banian tree with its "thousand pillared shade" would not be a bad impress for the University seal.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

THE BULKELEY COURT-MARTIAL.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

THE Court re-assembled on Friday last, at eleven o'clock, when the examination of Mr. Barrett was continued:—

He showed that the various items he had referred to made up a deficit of—Government money Rs. 5,424-11-5, and regimental money Rs. 4,600-2-4, or a total of Rs. 10,024-5-6.

Deducting from this annas 8-6; 1 anna, school-fund, annas 7-6 in the Rifle Club, it makes Rs. 10,024-5-6, and adding the Rs. 61-7-7 abandoned by the prosecution, the total comes to Rs. 10,085-12-0. That amount agrees with the charge sheet. I produce the general cash account. It has been most irregularly kept. It was last balanced and totalled in ink in December 1886, but the balance therein is also wrong. No balance nor total afterwards. I show to the Court a transcript from general cash account in June, 1885, in which totals have been run on and tested. In November, 1886, an item of remittance Rs. 5,100 was entered, whereas the sum of Rs. 3,335-11-9 is to be found in the remittance book. It is largely entered in pencil. In the month of July, Rs. 1,469-4-5 was entered twice.

The court here examined the general cash account, and found that it had been most irregularly kept.

Mr. Barrett's examination continued: Taking the book as it stands and running on totals excluding the last item, there should be Rs. 6,507-14-5 in the general cash account in hand, whereas Rs. 71-7-5 of the general cash were handed over in March last. I also show to the Court the receipt book of the 17th Bo. N. I., and point out that in some places the blank form has been signed without any particulars, and in other places receipts filled in but not signed.

The Court, after examining the receipt-book, was satisfied that it was most irregularly kept.

Mr. Barrett's examination continued: I show the paymaster's ledger No. II. In many cases Officers' accounts are missing, and the book has been most irregularly kept.

The Court here examined the remittance-book, band fund, deceased fund, Khyrat fund, School fund, Rifle Club books, and found the accounts to have been most irregularly kept.

The Assistant Judge Advocate-General: You propose to cross-examine the witnesses?

The prisoner: As my legal adviser is not present, with the permission of the Court, I reserve cross-examining all the witnesses.

Lieut.-Col. Payne, 17th Bo. N. I., said: There is due the sum of Rs. 3,209-14-7 to Government from the 17th Bombay N. I., on the general pay accounts of the regiment. This debit was incurred previous to my taking over the command. The sum of Rs. 294-5-5, available to meet this debit in hand, is made up as follows:—Rs. 71-7-5 cash received by Lieut. Whyte from Lieut. Kreyer on his departure from Mhow on the 8th March last, and Rs. 222-14-0, which was the amount overdrawn by Officer attached and not refunded. There is due the sum of Rs. 1,280 on Col. Bulkeley's personal account. This sum is credited in my general cash account, but I have not taken into account in this statement (statement produced) because it is not known to what fund it belongs, or how it is to be adjusted, until final adjustment of Regimental accounts. The amount of the deficiency in the general state of accounts is the sum of Rs. 2,915-10-2. I place before the Court statement of account showing items making up this total. The sum of Rs. 1,388-13-1 drawn by cheque No. 6899 was not credited in general state of account in March. It had already been deducted from the officers and others, so it could not be recovered. It was added to the balance against the regiment. The sum of Rs. 362 is a balance unaccounted for, of Rs. 500 drawn for recruiting purpose, and is outstanding against the regiment. The sum of Rs. 500 was drawn for recruiting purposes some time previous to my joining the regiment. Of this sum Rs. 138 were expended for recruiting purposes. The balance Rs. 362 should have been in the chest. It is not there, and there is no account of it. The sum of Rs. 217 is the proceeds of auction sales from the kits of recruits who had left the regiment. The Wing Commanders recovered and paid it in to the Adjutant. It is not credited to Government nor is there money in the chest.

The Assistant Judge Advocate-General: Will you cross-examine?

The prisoner: I have already said I postpone cross-examination of all the witnesses.

Mr. R. M. Slane: I am an accountant, P. W. D. The sum of Rs. 2,716-8-11 was due from the 17th Bo. N. I to P. W. D. during 1886-87, on account of house-rent, of which Rs. 559-6-10 have been recovered. The sum of Rs. 1,157-2-1 is still due. I am quite certain this amount has not been received from the regiment. I put in the abstract of sums due from the Officers of the 17th Bo. N. I. from December, 1886, to October, 1887, for occupying Government quarters. I have compared the abstract and found it correct.

Cross-examination reserved.

Private Bag Mheter, 17th Bo. N. I.: The item shown to me in the general cash account is in my handwriting. This amount of Rs. 59-2-11 was drawn in the general state of account in July, 1885, to be paid to Hospital Assistant Kissen Sing's widow. I entered that amount in a rough list of remittances, and showed it to Lieut. Kreyer, who said the sum would be remitted later on, as there might be reference afterwards. It was never sent. I was writer of Paymaster in July, 1887, up to March, 1888. I prepared the list of the discharged Native Officers in December last. The document shown to me is in my handwriting. The total of pay, pension, &c., is Rs. 1,067-6-9. The cheque shown to me was drawn for this purpose (looking at general state of account for December, 1887) I did not credit the sum. On submitting the total of pay to Lieut. Kreyer, he asked me whether it was sufficient. I told him Rs. 1,000 was too little, and that the amount should be credited. He said if any objections were raised, he would then arrange about it. On a reference to the remittance-book, I find in February last a total of Rs. 1,388-13-1. I prepared the general state of account for February, 1888. It is not credited in this account. Lieut. Kreyer was the Adjutant. I told him about the Rs. 1,000 short. He said when objections came the sum would be arranged. There was no money in the chest. The advances were given to officers and merchants. Hence the money was short. I only prepare the general state of accounts. The cash account is kept by Anwar Khan.

Lieut. Whyte, 17th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, said: The sum of Rs. 285-8-2 was due me for Quarter-masters' establishment pay, for February, which is issued in the beginning of March, but I did not receive it then. Lieut. Kreyer told me that owing to his own, and Colonel Bulkeley's and other officers' over-drafts, he had not the money in the chest to pay me, but that I could pay myself when Colonel Bulkeley paid back over-drafts. There was not the sum of Rs. 285 in the chest when I took charge of it on the 8th March, 1888. I did say to Col. Bulkeley that I had not received this amount. He gave me Rs. 1,280, which he said he owed the paymaster. I got the money eventually from Lieut. Delamain in the beginning of April, 1888. I am in charge of the Lead and Cartridge fund. There is a deficit in it of the sum of Rs. 58-8-4. This is made up of advances to the paymaster. On the 9th of April, 1887, Rs. 47-10-4, and on the 7th of January, 1885, Rs. 10-14-0, making a total of Rs. 58-10-4 were advanced to the paymaster. I received cheque for Rs. 95-10-6 from the Poona Industrial Exhibition (cheque shown). That is the cheque. I sent it over to Colonel Bulkeley for endorsement, and then I sent it by Quarter-Master Havildar to Lieut. Kreyer, the president of the regimental committee. The men who won the prizes have not been paid. The endorsements on the cheques shown to me, are Col. Bulkeley's.

Cross-examination reserved.

Havildar Anwar Khan, 17th Regiment, being shown a cheque for prizes, said:—I recognize the cheque. It was given me by Lieut. Kreyer to Subadar-Major Balaji Manay to cash from Messrs. King and Co. Subadar-Major had been discharged, and this cheque was for arrears of pay. Turning to the cash account of 13th December last, I find an entry in my handwriting of Rs. 720 paid to Subadar-Major Bomani, when he went on furlough. I had charge of the books from February, 1887, but nothing to do with the money. The entries in this book from July, 1887, to March, 1888, are in my handwriting. With the exception of one entry "Rs. 52-12-1, Nitramsingh to Ramnathsingh," whatever is written in that book has been paid to the persons named therein. I cannot say for certain that they have all been paid.

Cross-examination reserved.

Major Grant, 17th Regiment, said:—The following sums are paid by the Right Wing to the Adjutant on account of kit money—that is money credited to Government when men leave the regiment after two years' service:—On the 12th November 1887, Purilal Keyeth "B" Company, annas 11 pies 6; on the 23rd July, Private Baboo Naye, Rs. 28-4-6; on the same day Private Ramnid Tewari "C" Company, Rs. 25-9-2; and Private Dewry "B" Company, Rs. 13-13-8; on the same day, Gurudin, Rs. 22-3-6; on the 16th of December, 1887, Mannoo Singh "C" Company, Rs. 22-15-6; on the 4th February, 1888, Gungaram Jat "D" Company, Rs. 22-3-9; on the 6th March, 1888, Private Shaik Rosul Khan "C" Company, Rs. 18-11-6; total Rs. 153-11-0. It was paid to the paymaster. I have receipts from the Adjutant for all these amounts.

Cross-examination reserved.

Lieut Light was the next witness. He said: I am Officiating Commander of the Left Wing of 17th Bombay Native Infantry. From my wing are recovered the following and paid to the Adjutant:—On 13th February, 1888, Rs. 15-6, Private Ramsingh "G" Company; Private Nunga Mena; 'E' Company on 6th of December, 1887, Rs. 15-0-4; Private Muza Mena, "F" Company, on 6th of March, 1888, Rs. 23-2-1; Private Mahabir Singh, "F" Company on 6th March, 1886, Rs. 10-3-2; total Rs. 63-11-7. I show receipts for these amounts. The first receipt is by Havildar Anwar Khan instead of an Officer.

The cross-examination was reserved.

The Court adjourned at ten minutes to four, till the following morning.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford was resumed on Tuesday.

On the Court sitting Mr. Latham informed the Commissioners that he had taken advantage of the Court's permission to look into the cases and had rejected No. 5; No. 7, Damne's; No. 15, Wadekar's; No. 16, Patankar's; No. 19, Bharve's; No. 22, H. R. Patwardan's; and No. 23. He said that case No. 20, Deshmuk's, would be taken up if either the Commission or the defence wished it; but Deshmuk had already been called as a witness in more cases than one, and he was aware that his evidence should not be regarded as that of other men. He would therefore leave himself entirely in the hands of the Court in that case.

The President:—Those you have mentioned are cases in which evidence touches Mr. Crawford personally or directly?

Mr. Latham:—It is difficult to say.

The President:—I ask you now as since Mr. Crawford is left without legal assistance we will have to give him every assistance in our power, and although we would be very unwilling to give our decision on a case before it is concluded, we will have to decline admitting any evidence which we think as inadmissable. Of course, we do not wish to bind you in the slightest way in your selection of cases; the responsibility of admitting the *case* rests with you; of admitting the *evidence* with us.

Mr. Latham then proceeded to address the Court on Chincholekar's case. Dewrao Kucheshwar Chincholekar was then called and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said:—I am a Brahmin, aged 49. I was first appointed Mamlatdar in January, 1879. In May, 1887, I was Mamlatdar of Amalner, in the Khandeish District. In June, 1887, I heard of my transfer to Peint. I was not pleased at this transfer because I knew that Peint was known for its very bad climate. My wife also was carrying, I had very young children, and it was during the monsoon that this transfer was made. Seeing that Chandabhai Ramzanath and an other—Janardhun G. Chandabhai Ramzanath and an other—Janardhun G. Chandabhai Ramzanath and an other—Janardhun G.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

THERE was a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday at 96¾; India Sterling Loan remained at 105¾, Silver was still steady, at 43d. per oz; and the previous nominal quotations are given for Rupee Securities. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 82¾; and Exchange on London was one centime down at Francs 25·30½.

In Mincing Lane, Linseed was dull, and Calcutta Seed was 6d. per quarter lower, to arrive, by either route; Bombay description was also down to the same extent, both being quoted at 44s. per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet, but Monday's quotations are repeated, as they are also for Poppyseed. Coffee was firm but unchanged in value. The wheat market was dull and Spot Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental cheaper for No. 1, and 2d. for No. 2; London prices, however, come unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, with Surats again called easier, though the only change in the price of these was the unimportant one of 1-16d. advance in "Fair" Coconada. Mid-American remained at 5½d. per lb; but American arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearest, and 1-32d. in all other positions. The days sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. The imports were 37,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, but steady at previous prices.

The spot price in New York was 1·16 cent. lower at 9 13-16 cents; but February Futures advanced 3 points, say to 9·79 cents. Monday's receipts at the U. S. Ports now wired, together with yesterday's, aggregated 97,000 bales, against the following figures for the previous two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Two days' Receipts...	97,000	88,000	114,000
Three days' do ...	137,000	127,000	153,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	2,494,000	2,994,000	2,583,000

COTTON.—Our local market opened with a dull feeling this morning, and with little demand apparent, while prices, though not quotably lower, had a still downward tendency. This feeling continued till towards the close of the day, when enquiry mainly from local consumers sprang up for ready New Oomra descriptions, resulting in purchases of some 2,000 bales, of which the principal were Julgaum Ginned, at Rs. 211-13; Dhulia, at Rs. 205-7; Kangaum, at Rs. 215-20; and smaller lots of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 218; Akola, at Rs. 213; Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 218; and Pachora, at Rs. 208 per candy. A little old Oojun also changed hands at Rs. 159, Dharwar, at Rs. 185, and Compta, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has continued very quiet, only a small business has been reported to-day, and prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS.—In the continued absence of demand, *Linseed* has become dull, and prices have given way 1 anna per cwt., our quotation this evening being Rs. 6-14 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also dull with very little business passing; but prices are quoted as before for all kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,848	bales
Wheat	19,043	cwt.
Linseed	1,723	"
Rapeseed	3,082	"
Gingellyseed	7,776	"
Poppyseed	876	"

FREIGHTS must now be called dull, business has been done to-day for Havre, December shipment, at 27s. 6d. per ton. Wheat has been booked for the same shipment to Liverpool at 24s. per ton, and measurement cargo at 25s. to 26s. 3d. Seeds to Marseilles at 24s. 6d., and the same cargo to London at the same rate. Speculators have been giving orders for January, February, March, and April, shipment, to various ports, at 22s. to 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates all round, and has remained steady thereat throughout the day for both ready and forward transactions with very little business doing either way. There has been the usual Council Bill day uncertainty and indisposition to operate, but the market closed with a decidedly steady feeling at our quotations, say:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Francs	1·77	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak at opening at 97⅝ to 97 15-16 for cash, but the market subsequently hardened a little, and 97 15-16 was quoted both for cash and Friday's settlement which were the closing rates, with 97¾ named for the January account; and 103½, nominal, for the other paper.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate business passing in Mill and Press shares to-day, and in all cases higher prices have been established; Kandeish Mill shares are Rs. 65 higher at Rs. 690; New Great Eastern, Rs. 10, at Rs. 760; City of Bombay Rs. 5, at Rs. 1035; Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 5, at Rs. 1045; Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 5, at Rs. 1,030; and Imperial, Rs. 2½, at Rs. 602½, Manmar Manufacturing Rs. 63 up at Rs. 200, Akbar Press, Rs. 30, higher at Rs. 1,230; Colaba Press, Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 625; Bombay Cotton Press, Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 172½; and New Indian Press, Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 92½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	905
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	8	8	8 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Co poration	63,000	100	all	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	87,820	$125 250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	160
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,360
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 190	2,050

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 75	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	20 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	132		125	Nil.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	75	50	50	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	750nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5.	880
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,00	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,350
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	493
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	0	10	Rs 1	40
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	50	50	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	10	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	10	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,00	25	25		
KurracheeLighterage Co., Ld.	57	250	250		150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	20	17	Rs. 25	347½
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,00	50	100	Rs. 12	81
Napier Ht t Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	10	10	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	20	5	10 p.c.	200
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	8 p.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs 1	46nom
Port Canning Co.	5,00	100	1,00	14 9	317½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	95xd
Southwell and Austin.	100	....	..	....	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	4	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 9	1,315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs 10	155xd
Western India Picture Mills	00	12	125	nil	
M. Mody & Co				p.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-10-6
Carolas	" 250
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 282
Bar Silver, 12½ bottomers	" 105-8
Gold Leaf	" 23-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 23-4
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 23-4
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	" 23-4
Pekin	" 23

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SKINNER—NEWMAN—November 27, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. W. H. N. Brennan, Chaplain of Indore, John Allan Cleveland Skinner, Esq., B. C. S., son of J. E. Hilary Skinner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Augusta Beatrice Newman, daughter of F. Newman, Esq., of Ragala, Westbourne Avenue, Hull.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARSTIN—November 18, at Nowshera, the wife of Capt G L Garstin, 9th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
HARRINGTON-TUCKER—November 12, at Bhagalpore, the wife of F Harrington-Tucker, of a daughter.
MACINNON—November 24, at Church Park, Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major H W A Mackinnon, M S, of a daughter.
NUTHALL—November 12, at Dehrugarh, the wife of A F Nuthall, Dekhari Tea Estate, Assam, of a son.
SANDERSON—November 25, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr R C Sanderson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DALRYMPLE-HAY—HAMBLEY—November 20, at Beswada, by the Rev F Alexander, C M S, Charles Vernon, (Madras Salt and Abkari Department), second son of the late Colonel Dalrymple-Hay, B C S, to Lina, second daughter of Frederick Hambley, of Beswada.
POWELL—CLARKE—November 8, at the Union Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev J Woodside, Charles E Powell, Saharanpore, to Christina Crawford, eldest daughter of the late James T Morrison, of Colbridge, Scotland, and widow of the late James Clarke, Bulandshahr.

DEATHS.

GALE—November 22, at Barah, Champarun, of heart apoplexy, Julian Maclaine Gale, the wife of John C Gale, Esq., aged 46.
THORNDIKE—November 22, at Rawalpindi, Major Francis Henry Thorndike, 2nd Battalion The Royal Sussex Regiment, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

WHILE the question whether person and property are as secure in Bombay at this time as they ought to be is being discussed with energy in the public prints, the High Court is coming down upon the *mauvais sujets* of this city with a severity which, by every class but the criminal, will be deemed to be righteous, wholesome, and appropriate. Last week Mr. Justice Scott sentenced five men to ten years' penal servitude for a peculiarly audacious case of housebreaking and extortion. Three of the gang were two days later convicted of participating in another outrage of the same sort, and two years were on that account added to the earlier sentence, and upon another, who was the ringleader of the gang, a cumulative sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude was passed, while yet another, who seems to have played a subordinate part in the second raid, was sent to the Andamans for seven years. There is every reason to believe that these exemplary sentences have broken up a gang of criminals who were carrying on operations on a disquietingly large scale, and that they will strike wholesome terror amongst the criminal class in Bombay. The audacity of these outrages was great; but it was not their only feature. In one case six men armed with clubs entered the house of a well-to-do Bania, early in the evening, by climbing through his window. They claimed two hundred rupees, threatening his life if he refused to give it. He had the money with him, but he feared that if he opened his safe to get at it the thieves would take the remainder of the contents. After negotiations they were bought off with a *douceur* of seventy-five rupees which the Bania's mother was able to produce, but on leaving they threatened death to the prosecutor if he took any steps against them. That threat seems to have been remarkably effectual, since the terrified Bania kept silence regarding the outrage from April, when it occurred, until last month, when the police, having heard of it from another source, questioned him on the subject, and for the first time heard from him how he had been robbed and intimidated. The other case was in most respects like unto this, except that the outrage was even more audacious, for it was perpetrated at mid-day. Bolts and bars were turned against the ruffians in both cases, but they climbed through the window in one case and burst the door open in the other, and in each were equally successful in levying substantial black mail. They asked at first for Rs. 150, but they were open to a bargain, and the Bania's metha, who seems to have had a turn for negotiations of this sort, got them to reduce their demand by one-half. This having been paid them, they departed, leaving their victim in such terror that he was afraid to report the occurrence for five days. The fears of Ladha Muljee, were not so abiding as those of his caste-fellow, but they were serious enough to indicate the existence in the native town of a very real terror in consequence of these things.

Now we will not take the fears of two Banias, confronted with the threat of "your money or your life" as necessarily an accurate indicator of the condition of the native town in regard to the security of life and property. Both may have been wrong in supposing that the law was not strong enough to cope with a gang of thieves who had defied it in daylight and in a populous neighbourhood. But we take it that these two men are not quite singular in the estimate they have formed of the relative strength of the defenders and the assailants of the peace of Bombay. Having been at close quarters with the enemy the terrors of the situation doubtless seem to them to be more real than they do to their neighbours. But the Bania who kept to himself for six months the story of how he had been robbed and threatened, was not much more alarmed at the power which the *budmash* class had acquired in Bombay than were the deputation of native gentlemen, a hundred and seventy-five in number, who waited upon Sir Frank Souter last April to bring to his notice certain suggestions connected with the proceedings of the police in the native town. Then, it is true, the specific questions to which attention was drawn were the right of search of suspected characters—a question to which some memorable proceedings in Mr. Crawley-Boevey's Court and in the High Court had given prominence—and the necessity for again arming the police with power to arrest in cases of assault which had occurred outside their cognizance. Sir Frank Souter, it will be remembered, complained that a comparatively recent change in the law had made this class of cases non-cognizable, and he went on to make an observation which, in view of these two outrages in Hanuman lane, has acquired serious importance. "He knew," he said, "that in a large city like Bombay it was easy to hire *budmashes* to commit assaults; but if these men were led to understand that for such offences they could be arrested their numbers would decrease, and the class of offences complained of would become very rare. He regretted that offences of this kind were on the increase, but he hoped the deputation were satisfied that his staff and himself personally would do everything in their power to assist the peaceful inhabitants of the city to prevent them." Here then we have an acknowledgment, from an official exceptionally informed as to what was going on amongst the criminal classes, that for certain purposes these classes can carry on their depredations, and that the authorities are powerless in regard to them. In the light of Sir Frank Souter's testimony it is easy enough to understand the fears under which one of the Bania prosecutors in the recent cases kept his wrongs to himself until they were drawn from him by the police. A remarkable confirmation of the late Commissioner's account of the matter reached us the other day, in a complaint that was brought to us by a respectable Parsee who in broad daylight had been set upon and brutally beaten by two Mussulman rowdies, apparently on a signal given him by a third party with whom he had had a quarrel. The police, who, in all fairness to them, cannot be everywhere, were not in sight, and his assailants, most likely men without a calling and without a domicile, got off in a buggy from which they threatened to throw the driver if he took the Parsee. The non-cognizability of such offences as these gives a dangerous immunity to those who commit them, and tends to keep alive a disquiet and a terror of which the letters of "C. S. D.," which have lately appeared in our columns, are one expression, as the deputation which waited on the late Commissioner of Police was another. There may at first sight seem to be very little connection between the removal of assaults from the category of cognizable offences, and such fears of vengeance as those which operated upon the prosecutors in the two cases tried last week in the High Court. The connection nevertheless is close and real. The law as it stands favours the creation and maintenance of a class living on the terror that it is able to exert, and the powerlessness which it imposes upon the police in regard to one set of outrages clearly extends in part to others.

There is no reason why we should take any other view of the situation than that which was taken by Mr. Justice Scott when he expressed his belief that the men before him formed a gang or part of a gang which had been disturbing the peace of Bombay for some time past. The expression implies the existence of a systematic and organized lawlessness, but there seems warrant for it in the timidity of the prosecutors in both cases, and it is in close accordance with a view which we know prevails largely in the native town. The remedy for this seriously unsatisfactory state of things is not beyond our reach. From deterrent sentences such as those which have been passed in the High Court and by the Presidency Magistrates of late much may be expected. Terror must be struck in the minds of the terrorists, and timid citizens, who have seen a little too much of outrage unpunished and evil-doing passing with impunity, need to be encouraged by such visible assertions of the strength of the law as were given in the excellently severe sentences passed by Mr. Justice Scott in these cases. The general proposition that the hands of the police need to be strengthened will command universal assent. And it is not superfluous to remind vernacular papers, which are just now striking tolerably loud notes of alarm in regard to the state of public security in the native town, that the hands of the police are by no means strengthened by such incidents as the disturbance recently created in protest against the arrest of a Parsee. The Parsees are, to say the least, as much interested in the maintenance of the authority of the police as any other section of the community, and as much bound to support it, and it was not a little unreasonable to see how passionately the moderate sentence which the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate passed upon the disturbers in that particular case was protested against in certain quarters. The police can, notwithstanding these particular criticisms, rely upon the support of all honest citizens of every class, and there will be every disposition to take due account of the difficulties which the law has imposed upon them in the prosecution of a very important part of their duties. As we announced many months since, a new Police Act for the city of Bombay is under consideration, and it is of the highest importance that full weight should be given to the obstacles to the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals which arise out of the withdrawal of so large a class of assaults from cognizability. Our late Commissioner of Police will have left a valuable legacy to this city if the Legislature are led by the warnings which he put on record to strengthen the hands of the police, by giving them powers of more summary arrest over those classes who have for some time past wrought upon the fears of so many of the peaceful inhabitants of Bombay.

A "MANUAL of Stretcher-bearer Drill," by Surgeon A. L. Hoper-Dixon, has been published at the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras. This useful little work gives clear and concise information, illustrated with lithographic plates, for the soldiers and volunteers undergoing a course of ambulance instruction. The Stretcher-bearer Drill constitutes a very good course in gymnastics, and is full of interest for intelligent soldiers and volunteers who desire to qualify themselves to give succour to their comrades when struck down in action. The duties of a bearer are to search for the wounded, and in the absence of a Surgeon give them immediate attention; to give water to any wounded man who may require it; to collect and remove equipment belonging to killed and wounded; to examine their rifles, and extract the cartridges if loaded; to take share of baggage guard on the hospital waggons when on the march. In garrison towns, both in England and in India, these duties are taught by drill, and lectures are given on the application of splints, the arresting of hæmorrhage, and generally on the first care of those who are injured. Four men are told off to each stretcher, which is a piece of tanned canvas six feet long, and one inch less than two feet wide, fastened lengthwise to two poles with brass nails. This is Surgeon-Major Faris's Field Stretcher, the latest now in use. Brass nails might possibly be dispensed with; the poles being inserted in the folds of the canvas would admit of ready substitution, if one of them happened to get broken. In the drill, sham wounded, provided with canvas overclothes to save their uniform, lie down. The stretcher is placed within a foot of each man; three of the bearers kneel down at one side and lift him by the shoulders, hips, and knees twenty inches off the ground; the fourth bearer pushes the stretcher underneath, and the wounded man is gently let down upon it. The four bearers then lift it, and move with broken step, bending the knees freely, and moving their hip joints as little as may be, so as to lessen the jolting. When there are no stretchers available, the bearers are taught to improvise seats—two-handed, three-handed, and four-handed—and carry the wounded to the ambulance. They are taught to do this with broken steps, the man on the right stepping off with the right foot and the man on the left with his left foot. Wounded men are to be carried head foremost up a hill, and feet foremost down a hill. A stretcher is never to be carried on men's shoulders; not only does such a position make the sufferer uneasy, but there is the danger of his falling off, or even of his bleeding to death, the bearers knowing nothing of a sudden hæmorrhage. The men are practised at carrying the wounded across broken ground. A ditch or hollow is to be crossed by first [illegible] the stretcher on the ground, and then gently lowering it into the depression, and then lifting on to the opposite side. The patient should not be lifted over a wall or hedge if any other course be possible. When the wounded are brought in they are laid down in two groups—the slightly wounded and the severely wounded; each man has his arms and equipment placed at his feet. The surgeon examines the cases, and sees whether the first cares have been rightly given. In certain cases he directing the application of splints and even of plaster of Paris. No provision seems to be made for experimental amputation; that is a realistic development which no doubt the humanity of the age may yet attain. In the meanwhile Dr. Hoper-Dixon's Manual will do good service in diffusing a knowledge of the means of giving succour to the injured, whether they be the victims of war, or of the other accidents of life.

A MARINE COURT has been appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the disappearance of the steamer Vaiturna, of whose safety all hope has now been relinquished. The court will consist of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Captain Bean, Assistant Port Officer; and Captain de Horne, of the P. and O. Company. Some twelve witnesses will be called, one of whom will depose to seeing the Vaiturna off Mangrole the evening after she was seen to pass Porebunder, news to that effect having been received here through the master of the Savitri yesterday. The number of persons ascertained to have been on board when the Vaiturna left Cutch Mandvie is eight hundred and fourteen. The Vaiturna, it is stated, was at the time she left for Bombay in every way well found and seaworthy. She was built in England, passed Lloyd's survey, and at the time of leaving Cutch Mandvie was in command of one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s oldest and most experienced officers, who held a full certificate of seamanship, and in whom his employers placed the greatest confidence.

CIRCULARS have been issued to the secretaries of all the English shipowners' associations in the various outports which are affiliated to the Chamber of Shipping with reference to the Bombay freight market. The circulars, which are reproduced in another column, aim a blow at "a clique whose only object is to reduce freights for their own benefit." They further declare that by their present system the speculators in tonnage in Bombay are not only doing a great injury to the Bombay market, but to all other Indian markets. The Chamber of Shipping, whose Secretary is the author of the circulars, suggests that shipowners in England shall decline sending steamers here without previous engagements home, a plan which if acted upon, will doubtless effect the object the Chamber has in view.

A TELEGRAM from our correspondent at Aden which appeared in our issue of yesterday stated that the mail steamer Sutlej, with H. E. the Viceroy elect, Lady Lansdowne, and suite on board, experienced heavy weather which, when near Aden, had increased into a southerly gale. In confirmation of this a P. and O. Company's telegram states that the Sutlej experienced delay in consequence of the bad weather, but it adds that the Commander hopes to arrive in the harbour by 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

MR. CONDER, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, has, under instructions from the Board, assumed temporary charge of the duties of Agent of the Company in India.

IN the article on the Profits of the Mill Industry in Bombay which appeared in our columns yesterday the dividend paid by the Queen Mill is put at 10 per cent. It should have been 13 per cent.

LORD BINNING returned to Calcutta on the close of the Black Mountain Expedition, and joins Lord Connemara's Staff on the departure of Lord Dufferin.

A SYNDICATE

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO SUAKIN.

MR. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The second battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and one hundred British Mounted Infantry, now stationed at Cairo, have been ordered to proceed to Suakin immediately to take part in the defence there.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said that the British Government, on learning the plans meditated by the Egyptian Government for repelling the attacks of the Dervishes on Suakin, offered the assistance of a certain number of British troops to be employed only in the immediate vicinity of Suakin and the offer was accepted.

Mr. Smith said it was not intended to stop any troops on their way home from India.

ILLNESS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor William is suffering from a bad cold which keeps him indoors.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The latest bulletin respecting Mr. John Bright's condition states that he has rallied.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 p.m., last night.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

Before the Court to-day, Yaderao Sathe was called and deposed that he knew Dewrao. He went with him to Hanmantroa's house and had some conversation with Hanmantrao.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford witness said he had seen Dewrao twice in 8 years.

By the Court: Those occasions were before he had seen him in Poona.

Mr. Latham said that that concluded the case with the exception of the cross-examination reserved yesterday.

The President again addressed Mr. Latham with regard to the evidence in cases concerning Mr. Crawford. His Lordship did not express any opinion, but said that the question might arise as to Mr. Crawford's connection.

SAMAN'S CASE.

Mr. Latham then addressed the Court on Saman's case, after which Saman deposed to seeing his transfer from Erandole in the *Gazette*. He then went to Mr. Locke, his Collector, who gave him a letter to Mr. Crawford. He took with him notes for Rs. 1000 and went to Poona to Hanmantrao, who took him to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. Mr. Crawford asked witness for Rs. 1,500, and witness agreed to give Rs. 1,000 first, and then Rs. 500. Subsequently Mr. Crawford told witness to pay Hanmantrao, which he accordingly did. He paid first Rs. 1,000 and then Rs. 500. He had not kept Hanmantrao's receipts. He subsequently was gazetted to Pachora where he is now. At Pachora witness gave Mr. Crawford Rs. 200, then Rs. 150. The amounts had not been repaid to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. James Crawford: Witness had been nine years in the same district. He did not remember from whom he got the notes. He did not send them under registered cover, and took no receipts. On the contrary he destroyed Hanmantrao's acknowledgment for Rs. 500. He is a relation of Pendse's. He made a statement to Mr. Ommaney in August last. Witness said he had told no one else. Subsequently he said he had made a mistake; he had told Pendse. In witness' hearing, Mr. Ommaney had told the Patel of Malwa that no harm would come to him. Witness considered the promise applied to him too. Another Saheb was present when Mr. Crawford asked witness for coin at Pachora, but he did not understand Marathi. Witness said he would swear that Mr. Crawford never gave him a cheque for Rs. 350.

Re-examined by Mr. Latham, witness said he never received any of the Rs. 1,500.

By the Court: He had never reminded him of the Rs. 350.

Rambao Gore deposed meeting Saman and making a statement to Mr. Ommaney.

This closed the hearing of the eighteenth charge.

THE JUBILEE COMMEMORATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Jubilee Fund held last evening, it was resolved to accept the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the balance of the above Fund should be made over to the Committee of the Bengal branch of the National Association as a contribution to the new Hospital for Women to be erected in Calcutta under the auspices of the Association, and that a Ward in the Hospital should be called the Empress Victoria Jubilee Ward.

THE ROSS-MORGAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

This morning the High Court delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Morgan applied for a revocation of sanction given to Mr. Ross by the District Judge of South Malabar to prosecute Mr. Morgan for giving false evidence. Their Lordships observed with regret that Mr. Ross had acted in this matter of the petition for sanction with indiscretion to use no harsher term, and he had no reasonable and probable cause to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Morgan. The Court was strongly of opinion that summonses to prosecute Mr. Morgan should not have been applied for or granted.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUMTA, Nov. 28.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Gokarn and the surrounding villages, was held on the 26th instant, in the Mahabaleshvar Temple of Gokarn in favour of the coming National Congress. Mr. Gopi Mahabaleshvar Bhatta, Vakil, and Mr. Ganesh Shastri of the local Sanskrit School, addressed the meeting on the benefits of the Congress. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The mail steamer Domenico Baldvino, left Suez for Aden and Bombay yesterday at 6 a.m.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

H. M. S. Ranger from Trincomalee has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. „	6-2
40s. Mule Twist	0-8⅞
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅜
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼ } noml.
4½ per cent. „	70½ }
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅝
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Suez and Suakin right; Suakin and Perim still interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 27.

10 p.m.	77·9

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

6 a.m.	74·9
10 a.m.	·4
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	81·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPROT.

SIMLA, Nov. 28.—The barometer has risen slowly over nearly the whole of the Peninsula, over the Central parts of the country, the Rajputana, and Sind, but fallen elsewhere. The change is brisk in the Northern Punjab, and rapid in Rawulpindi and Peshawar; and the new depression is appearing over the hill districts. Winds circulate anti-cyclonically around; high pressure is felt over the western desert, blowing from North-West of Northern India from North Central India, and from East of Southern India. It is strong in Sind and Guzerat. Thunderstorms have occurred in the N.-W. Provinces and West of Bengal, and slight rain has fallen over the Peninsula. Elsewhere the weather is fine.

FOUR-HANDED CHESS CLUB.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting was held at Watson's Hotel last evening to take steps to form a Four handed Chess Club in Bombay. Colonel Verney who was voted to the chair, explained the want in Bombay of a Chess Club. He said that Bombay was well represented in every kind of sport, and it was only right that the noble game of chess should be represented by the formation of a club. It was then proposed to establish a Chess Club in Bombay, and a temporary committee consisting of Captain Shopland, Messrs. Bland, Breul, Gostling, Lidbetter, and Lee, was formed. The names of those intending to join the Club were taken, and it was left to the committee to take the necessary steps and invite gentlemen who wish to join the Club to send their names in to the secretary they would appoint.

THE Vienna School Board have for some time past (says the correspondent of the *DailyTelegraph*) made laudable but ineffectual efforts for preventing the sale of strong drinks to children. They have just passed a resolution to appeal for Government intervention, and it is proposed to lay before Parliament during the present session a Bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to boys and girls under fifteen years of age. As a matter of fact, inebriety amongst Austrian school-children is not encommon, and the boy that appears in the class-room in a state of intoxication has ceased to be a phenomenon. During the winter months the children of the poor are often set off to school on empty stomachs, and in many cases a glass of the cheapest spirits is given them to keep out the cold. Amongst the Slave portion of the population urchins of five and six often take a liberal dose of alcoholic drink on their way to school without apparently being the worse for it. In some instances they are accustomed to it from their infancy, when it is mixed in small quantities with their milk.

A NOTABLE figure has just passed out of Parisian life. The Abbe Crozes if not a fashionable person was certainly eccentric. Few men would care to perform the duty which he went out of his way to secure. For two and twenty years he was chaplain to the gaol in which condemned prisoners spent their last days. He had conducted to the scaffold over a hundred eminent murderers, and was well known to the criminal population. Tropmann was amongst his clients, and Billoir, and Menesclon, and Prevost. Everything about the man was singular, even to his choice of residence. His modest house was at the corner of the Rue de la Roquette, equally near to the great prison and to the great cemetery. Pere Lachaise was close at hand, and his neighbours were the humble sculptors who supply a mourning public with urns and head-stones and the familiar emblems of inconsolable woe. An old bureau in the corner of his study served as a museum for his assemblage of ghastly curiosities. Here were collected the farewell gifts of his grateful clients. He could take down and peruse at his leisure a letter from every great murderer who had expiated his crime between 1860 and 1882. His conversation was stocked with curious anecdotes. He was humane, conscientious and eccentric.

A REMARKABLE story of extravagagt expenditure has been developed in the great will contest against the Stewart estate of the Scottish-American merchant prince. The case is directed against the will of his widow. Mr. Stewart left property valued at 25,000,000 dollars. It was shown in Court that Mrs. Stewart scattered his estate during the short space of ten or twelve years, and actually died in debt. It is noted, however, that in the trial of the case nearly everyone connected with her amassed large fortunes through her carelessness and extravagance. During the ten months which succeeded her husband's death she disbursed nearly two millions of dollars, her income for that period being over 680,000 dollars. Nearly every year her accounts showed a large deficit. The expenditure charged against her was always in excess of her income. She gave away great sums to her relatives. In one year she distributed in this way nearly half a million of dollars. It appears from the management of the estate that many of these large sums charged against Mrs. Stewart were not properly debited, and should have been borne by certain sections of the property itself. The will is contested on the ground that Mrs. Stewart was not of sound mind.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

You will, probably, see in the special edition of the evening papers what answer Mr. Smith has to give to Sir Roper Lethbridge's enquiry respecting means for discussing the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Report. The question is being asked at the time I am writing. Sir Roper is anxious that the Report should be discussed. But, as this would take time, and as the Government have appropriated the whole of the time of the Autumn sittings, save and except when questions are asked, the discussion can only take place with the good will and active co-operation of the Leader of the House. Mr. Smith may grant the facilities asked for by one of his followers, but the Government can have no violent desire to provide occasion for a debate in which a great many damaging things must necessarily be said. The Government have enough of Colonial troubles staring them in the face, and do not desire Indian scandals as well. The telegram from Brisbane, which appears in this morning's paper, is bodeful of ill. Queenslanders resent having an ex-Resident Irish Magistrate to rule over them, even though his wife is a near relative to a Duke. Strange spectacle as it is to see democratic parties at one on any subject under the sun, Queensland has exhibited this spectacle. The whole Legislature is unanimous in reprobating the appointment of Mr. Blake. It seems that, some time ago, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Premier, instructed the Agent General of the Colony to represent to Lord Knutsford that the Colonial Ministry ought to have something to say respecting the appointment of a Governor. This the Colonial Secretary resented, and now there is trouble.

I send you some items from Manchester which will interest your readers. A long and lively debate has brightened the proceedings of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The question was as to the duty of the Chamber—out of pure philanthropy of course—to urge upon Government the necessity of extending the British Factory Acts to India. You have lately had a good deal of information and much comment upon this subject. Nevertheless, as it is a "live" subject, I doubt not your readers will find a summary of the arguments *pro* and *con* entertaining, especially the plain spokenness of several of the debaters who stripped the flaunting rags from the supporters of the motion, and showed the selfishness of the whole business. There was some really good speaking of an honest kind on the part of the opponents of the motion, but their wisdom was all of no avail, for the motion was carried by thirty-eight to twenty-eight. Considering the place of debate, the largeness of the minority speaks well for Lancashire honesty of character.

The election of General Harrison as President of the United States most likely settles, for a time, the question of the annexation of Canada by Washington. That is to say, the political reasons in favour of such a course will be greatly lessened by the remarkable Republican revival. The economic considerations remain the same, and may, in themselves, be strong enough to force the issue. Now that the Republicans have resumed sway at White House—or, at least, will do so next spring—by so decisive a majority, the need for adding States to the Union which might be depended upon to vote Republican has passed away. Few people, even in America, seem to have anticipated so decisive a victory as General Harrison and Mr. Morton have secured. Not only have the Northern States been brought back to their old allegiance, but Democratic supremacy in the border States of the South has been seriously shaken. I do not think President Cleveland's conduct towards Lord Sackville, or Lord Sackville's own indiscretion, has had much to do with the result. The Democrats lost New York State because the city politicians chose to quarrel over the Mayoralty. Elsewhere, however, there have been large Republican gains, and the vote of the multitude as well as of the States is unmistakably with the Republicans. Now that this party has once more possession of the reins of office, it depends upon itself how long it remains in power. The history of America, as well as of our own country, proves that democracies are not fickle, but, on the contrary, in their voting, constitute a most stable force.

I wired to you the substance of the Silver Commissioner's Report. Unexpectedly to most people, the Commission has really been able to make up its mind and to come to certain definite conclusions. I am inclined to believe that if those conclusions were accepted, and action followed upon them, all that Mr. Barbour and others claim as to the rehabilitation of silver would be realised. India, so far as her gold payments are concerned, would gain largely. But, if present indications may be trusted, the Commission need never have reported. The gold standard—so the majority of Englishmen think—is best for this country, and therefore (mark the "therefore") it *must* be better for India too, and if anybody says it is not, well, let him say so; it is better. That is a not unfair description of the attitude of the majority of monometallists—gold bugs they are called. Nothing will ever be done to help the currency of India until you can show that a continuance of the present state of things will directly, and not indirectly merely, touch English pockets, pucca English mind—not Anglo-English. Will a revival of the cotton import duties do this?

The German recruiting sergeant will shortly be in your midst taking measure of the Mahratta agriculturist whose praises have recently been so sympathisingly sung by an ex-Bombay-wallah. German domination in East Africa is not to be parted with without a struggle. As Teutons would make as great a mess of warfare in East Africa as Gauls did in Tongking an experiment is to be made with Mahrattas, and a member of the East African Trading Company is to recruit in the Konkan and Deccan as many stalwart fellows as will follow the drum. Such is the intention. Can it be realised? Will your laws permit such an arrangement? And if the law allows it will Indian public opinion suffer it?

MEDICAL REFORMS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter which appeared under the above heading, and over the signature "Esculapius" in your issue of the 28th instant contains, I think, a valuable suggestion, viz., that it is believed that Government is ready to hand over the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital to the Municipality—a field of work for the more ambitious local graduates may well be found therein. I am not in a position to characterize the recent changes in the professorial staff of the Grant Medical College as "capricious," nor would I be willing to attribute, as "Esculapius" does, to the present officials at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital any intention to render the proposed appointment of honorary physicians and surgeons a failure. None the less, however, am I convinced that the scheme will fail; and this because the local graduates, if one may judge from a recent formal manifesto of their representative organization, appear to regard discipline unnecessary; and to consider themselves, although innocent of any experience in hospital administration, qualified to undertake hospital duties untrammelled by that control to which all officers of the Covenanted Service are expected to submit. Under these circumstances, I think the suggestion that the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital might be utilized as a field for aspiring men who do not belong to the Indian Medical Service is a good one. There they will find as plendidly built and equipped hospital of 120 beds constantly occupied, to the charge of which two physicians and two surgeons might be appointed by the Municipality, and an average daily attendance of at least 200 out-patients which would afford a field of labour for three or four assistant physicians and surgeons. Clinical lectures delivered at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital by the officers thus appointed, might well be recognised by the Grant Medical College authorities, and all friction between two classes of men differing in their racial proclivities, their traditions, andt heir interests would be avoided. The number of medical students at the Grant Medical College is already uncomfortably large, and it may be hoped that in time, from the beginning thus made, a new Medical School may arise, with which the professors of the old school may live in healthy, and let us hope, not unfriendly rivalry.

Nov. 23. R. B.

THE SURAT NAGAR BRAHMINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter over the signature of "Truth," which appears in your issue of yesterday in reference to the resolution of the Surat Nagar Brahmins inflicting the heavy penalty of Rs. 2,880 upon Dr. Batukram for a trip to Europe. "Truth" says that some facts have been flagrantly misrepresented in this matter. I see where they have been misrepresented? "Truth" says that some years ago it was not possible for the Nagars to be re-admitted into caste on payment of any penalty." This I deny. The principle of admitting a Nagar Brahmin into the caste after a trip to England has been admitted so far back as 188[illegible] when Rao Bahadur Mahipatram, C. I. E., was admitted into the caste for Rs. 1,500 or nearly half the present amount. As to whether the Gaekwar has to pay or anybody else has to pay for Dr. Batukram, that is beside the mark, and does not make the case a whit the better for "Truth." The whole sting lies in the penalty, which instead of being reduced with the progress of the community in other directions jumps up in this case in a retrograde fashion to nearly double the amount that it was twenty-six years ago. As to the money going to students requiring pecuniary assistance, the sum of Rs. 1,500 paid by Mr. Mahipatram has been notoriously swallowed by two or three Brahmin priests. No account has ever been rendered of those moneys, and for aught I know, they have been used up for somebody's marriage portion. You would not believe me, Sir, but I say the bare truth, when I say that at the first meeting of the caste, the leader of the Surat Nagar Brahmin community actually proposed that Rs. 6,000 should be the fine to be inflicted upon the offending doctor, in order that the same may serve as a deterrent to other Nagar Brahmans thinking of crossing the *kala pani*. This I know to be a fact, and I challenge any statement to the contrary. As to the penalty now inflicted it was proposed, I am told, by one Mr. Ratanshanker Manishanker, who was an Inspector of Parsi schools in Bombay, that Rs. 2,880, the amount of the penalty, should be distributed at the rate of Rs 10 a head among the members of a section of the Nagar Brahmin community in Surat. And, as things stand at present, it could not be otherwise. The caste has no headman of learning or influence; the caste has no trust funds; and there is absolutely no guarantee even at this day that the money required by the caste in this case would be used for a caste fund or a scholarship. If anybody assures me to the contrary, I do hereby on behalf of Dr. Batukram, offer the sum of Rs. 2,500 for such pecuniary help to students of the community in such a shape as the caste and Dr. Batookram may agree to settle between themselves.

It is an old saying that people living in glass-houses should not throw stones. I know of two Surat Nagar Brahmins, who were adjudged drunk by the community, and though drinking is considered by the Hindoo scriptures as one of the five "Great Sins" almost inexpiable, both these men were re-admitted into the caste on payment of such small fines as Rs. 100 and 200 each. Similarly a case occurred in Bombay of a Surat Nagar-Brahmin dying through the effects of strong drink, and that was the verdict of the coroner's jury on a *post-mortem* examination of the body. The caste did nothing in this case. I say that the Hindoo Scriptures prescribe a much lighter penance and sentence for crossing the *Kalapani* than for drinking. Will "Truth" reply to this in his own name?

As to the Bombay meeting it is utterly false to say that half-a dozen gentlemen met on the occasion. I say that the number of caste people present was over two dozen, whereas at the Surat caste meeting I am told thirty-one members were present. the President of the Bombay meeting was the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, and the members present were six or seven graduates, several of them going for the M. A. degree, while the others were 1st and 2nd B. A. undergraduates. Since the date of the above meeting, I have received letters from Nagar gentlemen of Gujrat, endorsing the resolution of the Bombay meeting and most native and European scholars, civilians and gentlemen of light and leading in Bombay have kindly promised to help in furthering the objects of the meeting.

I say in conclusion that the Surat Nagar-Brahmin community is on its trial on this occasion. I am not an enemy of caste. On the contrary, I am an adherent of the Hindu-caste system. I say that all penances enjoined or prescribed by the Shastras must be observed as a first condition for re-admittance into caste after a trip to Europe. I also say that a gentleman going to the heavy expense of a trip to Europe, whether at his own expense or at somebody else's should also be prepared to pay Rs. 500 or Rs.1,000, or more according to his means, in trust for the benefit of the caste fund; but I say this should be a free voluntary gift, not a penalty, which latter must be confined to the penance prescribed by the Shastras. This is a view of the question which suggests itself to most thinking minds as a reasonable one under present circumstances, and I entreat my Surat Nagar-Brahmin brethren to see if they cannot come round to some solution of the question in the same spirit.—Yours, &c.

R. DURGARAM MANCHHARAM.

Nov. 26.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am really very glad to find that your correspondent "Truth" has endeavoured to put the facts in connection with Dr. Batukram's re-admission into his caste, in their true light, and thus put the public on their guard against those who, for the simple satisfaction of being styled reformers, are really injuring, by their rashness, the very cause they profess to advance. In all reforms, either political, religious, or social, nothing can be more disastrous than to neglect the existing forces, and judge the actions of people by an absolute standard, and condemn them rashly. What a wise man would do is to patiently guide those forces, so as to lead them to the desired termination. The reformers who lately met at the Goculdas Tejpal Institute the other day entirely ignored the history of the times in condeming the action of the Surat Nagars in exacting Rs. 3,000 as a penalty from Dr. Batukram, for his re-admission in the caste. When Rao Saheb Mahipatram came back from England the question at issue with the Surat Nagars was, whether it was proper at all to re-admit him even on his paying any penalty, however heavy. In all the two or three meetings that were held to consider Dr. Batukram's case, not a single voice, either old or young, was raised to say that he should not be taken back into the caste. The only question was what penalty he should be made to pay. Even as regards the question of penalty it was distinctly enunciated that no such fine would be exacted in the case of a person going to Europe to take some education, and thus raise his own status and that of the community. But as Dr. Batukram had been to Europe for no such purpose, but had accompanied a prince simply on a pleasure trip, they thought he should pay a penalty. Without discussing the soundness or otherwise of this argument does it not show a distinct advance in the ideas of Surat Nagars since the time of Mr. Mahipatram's visit to England? Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that the decision of the Surat Nagars must no doubt have been to a great degree influenced by the fact that the Gaekwar was expected to bear a substantial portion of the expenditure Dr. Batukram would have to undergo for his re-admission into his caste. Be it also said to the credit of the community that it was also resolved that the money received from Dr. Batukram should not be wasted unproductively in feeding Brahmins, as heretofore, but should be set apart as a fund for encouraging the education of Nagar lads. Does not all this indicate a substantial elevation of thought among the members of the community? Did the reformers who met at the Gokuldas Institute—I am told, there were not even a dozen in all including College students—soberly consider all these facts before so unequivocally condemning the action of their community and vaunting of their spirit and ideas of reform in the papers? Was it fair and politic on their part not to have put the public in possession of all the facts, and thus denied the Surat people whatever credit may be due to them? And I ask in what way have they bettered the cause of reform which they profess to have so much at heart. I also sincerely think with them that it would have been most proper to have re-admitted Dr. Batukram, without any penalty at all. But this is the course adopted by those who held their council at the Gokuldas Institute, in any way calculated to make Surat Nagars see their duty more perfectly? According to their conservative ideas what they did was a great stride towards reform. The proper course would have been to have given them credit for what they did, and thus by encouraging and instructing them to have 1sd them to the desired standard. Moreover, men of great moral courage would have rather done the thing they thought right, and thus set an example. Had these people openly invited Dr. Batukram on his landing here to a dinner party at the Gokuldas Institute, they would certainly have been able more effectually to impress their views on their community at Surat. Why did they not attend the meetings of their community at Surat, and there raise their voice boldly to support the view? It is all very well now for them to grow wise after the event, and condemn their brethren. People would do better to mind their own business rather than meddle with affairs to which they cannot devote sober thought.

Nov. 28. S.

[This correspondence must cease.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE BHULESHWAR WARD MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter over the signature of Mr. Fardoonjee Merwanjee Banajee in respect of the Bhuleshwar ward "ballot" meeting, which appears in your issue of Saturday last. The letter raises so many points, and many of them so unpleasant, that I do not propose to trouble you with anything lengthy. But I cannot help placing before the public the full facts of what I consider to be an imposition on the public, so far, at least, as the Bhuleshwar ward is concerned. To begin with, then, the Association of which Mr. F. M. Banajee is one of the secretaries and I am a member, had no business to decide off-hand without obtaining the sense of a general meeting of the Association whether residents of the ward, who are not qualified voters and whom the constitution does not recognise, should be invited at the meetings for the selection of candidates. The [illegible] a moot one, and all precedents, I am told, point is a ve[illegible]ection taken by the Association in these wa[illegible] been my impression from the are against the [illegible]nts were included in this this matter. It has decent number (still very beginning that resid[illegible] the Association Association simply to show [illegible]alified voters only 350) because the promoters [illegible] or are know very well that out of the 8,619 q[illegible] does on the Municipal books hardly 100 care to [illegible] at present members of an Association which and has done nothing to justify public confidence. How far this is borne out by facts will appear from what happened at last Sunday's Mandvi ward meeting. This meeting was called for at two in the afternoon, and at five minutes past two a friend of mine who was on the spot counted twenty-five people out of a total resident population of 167,345 souls in the Mandvi ward. At 2-40, there were fifty-five people present, and when after a sufficient tiring of the patience of those who had assembled, the proceedings of the meeting were commenced at 2-45 or fully three quarters of an hour after the time advertised not more than seventy-five people were present. Is not this a sufficient commentary on the work and character of the Association? Even the hon. chairman, for whom I have the highest respect, felt this great paucity of numbers, and commented on the same in his address. I say, therefore, that if the public is to be imposed upon in this way by an Association which clearly has no claim to public confidence, or at least the confidence of rate-payers, the sooner the Association is re-organized and some of its unpopular and high-handed office-bearers displaced, the better. As things go at present, no one knows what are the assets and accounts of the Association, what are its reports and record of work done; no one knows who prepares the printed list of committee for each ward, which, without the slightest notice, or without even copies of the same being circulated among those present, are suddenly placed before the meeting with hardly any time to think or ponder over the names. To take an instance in point. The Bhuleshwar ward has 2,235 rate-payers, 1,112 of whom are Hindus, 460 Mussulmans, 429 Parsis, and 50 Portuguese. Now this very representative committee of Mr. Banajee, which was absolutely pounced upon the meeting has 50 Hindus, 17 Parsis, 8 Mahomedans, and 7 Portuguese. I ask, is not the Mahomedan element in the Committee manifestly unfair, while is not the Portuguese element of seven out of fifty simply absurd? So also the over representation of a single faction of the Bhatia community with eight or ten of its members on the committee and both the local joint secretaries belonging to the same faction. I say the public has seen through all this, and the result thereof was clear at the Mandvie ward meeting.

As to the place of meeting being unsuitable and inconvenient, the moment I came to know from rate-payers of the ward that there did exist a strong feeling against it, I joined in the protest b cause it is never too late, I think, to correct a mistake. The Framjee Cowasjee Hall, which is in the same ward, would have done capitally, but that would not have served the Bhatia orthodox faction.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 27. RATIRAM DURGARAM.

THE PADROADO MEETING AND BISHOP OF DAMAUN'S PASTORAL.

WE have been asked to give publicity to the following notice served on the Bishop of Damaun by some of the leading members of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, through their solicitors:—

Bombay, 26th Nov., 1888.

To the Right Revd. Dr. Antonio Pedro da Costa,
Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop *ad honorem* of
Cranganore, Damaun.

My Lord,—I am instructed by my clients, Messrs P. M. de Almeida, Domingos de Remedios, Paul Miranda, P. A. Dias, M. F. da Silva, P. A. Rodrigues, P. M. Barretto, Souza, Da Cunha, Boccarro, Viegas, Britto, Abrew, Varrell, Pereira, and several other principal parishioners of the Churches in Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, natives of Bombay, spiritual subjects of your Lordship, and all members of the East Indian Catholic community hitherto known as the Bombay Portuguese community, to express their surprise and regret at the contents of your Lordship's last Pastoral published in the Goanese journal *Anglo-Lusitano*, and ordered to be read in all their Churches, in reference to the recent decrees and decisions of the Holy See, confirmed to His Holiness, the Glorious Pope Leo XIII., and which decrees have been received and accepted by the East India Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein with due submission, respect, and gratitude, and have not in the least caused them any uneasiness, sorrow or dissatisfaction, as is erroneously supposed by your Lordship and is to be inferred from a perusal of the Pastoral in question, and that my clients and those they represent, and in fact all the leading members of the East Indian Catholic community have no sympathy whatever with the anti-Catholic sentiments of the Goanese Padroadists, the majority of whom, as your Lordship cannot ignore, have come to this country as emigrants and enjoy no status in Portuguese society in Bombay. They are one day in Bombay, and the next perhaps at Zanzibar, Karrachee, at sea on board the steamers or elsewhere, and who all, backed by the Goanese priests, wish to usurp the established rights and privileges of the Bombay Padroadists, natives of this country, and loyal subjects of her Britannic Majesty, who at great sacrifice of their time and money have founded, built, and re-built all the Roman Catholic Churches in this presidency, excluding only the Dabool Church, which also was built by public subscriptions among the Goans, Bombayites, Europeans, East Indians, Parsees, and Hindoos, and the proceeds of a great lottery, sanctioned by the British Government, and at the solicitation of an European Catholic Englishman, and which Church cannot therefore justly be called and exclusively considered the Church of the Goans or the national Goanese Church, and especially because towards the founding and building of it not one rupee was ever contributed by the Portuguese or Goa Government, or by His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, and Patron of the Diocese of Damaun towards whom and the Portuguese nation my clients entertain feelings of the greatest esteem and respect.

Your Lordship cannot ignore that the Goans, subject to your Lordship's jurisdiction, constitute only one-fourth of the total number of your Lordship's spiritual subjects, and that three-fourths, or more than 60,000 persons composing your Lordship's diocese, are members of the East Indian community, formerly called the Bombay Portuguese community, and that their wants, interests, and welfare should in the first place be attended to by your Lordship, by establishing good Catholic schools in Salsette and Bassein, where none exist, and where there is no sound religious instruction imparted at all, and the majority of people are consequently still living in darkness, superstition, and ignorance, one of the evil effects of the continuance of the Padroado in British territories.

My clients, however, consider that it is in your lordship's power to counteract or mitigate such evil to a great extent by introducing and providing those places with clergymen, who can correctly speak and teach Englishman and Mahratti, the languages of the country, instead of appointing Goa clergymen totally ignorant of such languages and of the customs and habits of the people. The class of clergymen now found in those places only know how to speak Portuguese and Goa Concani, languages utterly useless to the natives of this country.

I am further instructed by my clients to forward herewith to your lordship a copy of the notice or protest served by me on the chairman of the last Goanese meeting held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the 18th instant, and which, I am sorry to learn, was not read to the meeting, as requested by me. I finally beg your Lordship, for whom my clients personally entertain much attachment and filial love, will be graciously pleased to forward copies of this notice as well as of that of the 18th instant served on the chairman of the aforesaid meeting (herein enclosed) to the enlightened and noble ministers of his most faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, and also to his Holiness the Supreme Pontiff, Leo XIII, who has at heart the welfare of the Indian Catholic Hierarchy established during his glorious Pontificate, assuring at the same time to the Holy Father of the Christendom, of the entire and solemn adhesion of my clients and those they represent, to all the decrees and decisions emanating from the Holy See, and which, as Roman Catholics, they are bound to accept and obey.—I am, &c. JANARDHUN GOPALL,
Attorney-at-Law.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Charles, Municipal Commissioner, was present for the first time since his return from home by the last mail. There were present:—Mr. Dossbhoy Framji, chairman, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Col. Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, Major Selby, Messrs. R. N. Khote, M. N. Banaji, Nanabhoy B. Joojeebhoy, and Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

THANKS TO THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

The chairman moved "that the best thanks of the Standing Committee be tendered to Mr. F. L. Charles, C. S., for the valuable and indefatigable services rendered by him as Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay during the last seventeen months." The chairman observed that he had little to say beyond what he had stated at the last meeting. He begged to move the resolution with the simple remark that they should render unto Mr. Charles what was due to Mr. Charles. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, in supporting the motion, said that the Acting Commissioner had performed the duties of his office, honestly and conscientiously. Mr. Charles' services to the Municipality the arduous[illegible] had performed them very were valuable, and [illegible] satisfactorily. [illegible]d be a party to any indiscriminate flattery of Mr. Charles or Mr. officer. He did not, for a moment, doubt that Charles had worked very hard in the interests of the Municipality, but he (Major Selby) should not be guilty of the insincerity of specially thanking the Acting Commissioner for having done his duty.

Dr. Cowasji said it would be absurd to suppose that it would be flattery to pass a vote of thanks to an officer whose work, it was admitted, was hard, and honestly performed. Mr. Charles deserved the best thanks of the Standing Committee for carrying out large works in an able manner and with a conscientious regard to the best interests of the Municipality.

Col. Merewether said it was a great pity that there should be any dissent on the motion which was put before them by the chairman. He fully endorsed all that the chairman had said on the last occasion in praise of Mr. Charles. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Charles had acted at a very difficult time, during a considerable portion of which the Municipal Commissioner was, to a certain section of the Corporation, very much what a red rag was to a bull.

Mr. Sayani said he did not intend to speak on this motion, but to vote for it in silence, as he had thought the vote was to be carried unanimously. But since there appeared to be a difference of opinion on the subject, he felt it his duty to say that having constantly come in contact with Mr. Charles, both in the Standing Committee and the Corporation, he saw very good reason to agree with the remarks which had fallen from the chair. The motion had, therefore, his heartiest approval. Mr. Charles always endeavoured to do his duty honestly and conscientiously, and he had cheerfully assisted the Committee in the discharge of their duties, and acted most harmoniously with them.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said he knew that there were occasions on which he and other members of the Standing Committee had differed from Mr. Charles in regard to many Municipal questions which came before them. But such difference of opinion in no way interfered with his desire to bear his humble testimony to the diligence and tact of Mr. Charles, and to the conscientious discharge of his duties, as Municipal Commissioner, during the last eighteen months. He was always accessible, and did his best to give such information to him as he wanted. The Standing Committee had every reason to be satisfied with Mr. Charles. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Morland said he always found Mr. Charles very anxious to meet every one's wishes. He was always ready and willing to give every information at his disposal. The speaker had not the least doubt that Mr. Charles had worked very hard during the time he had acted for the Commissioner.

The chairman said that he should like to say a few words before he put the proposition to the vote. He was glad that so many members had, in view of what had fallen from Major Selby, emphasized what he (the chairman) had stated at the last meeting in respect of Mr. Charles' services to the Municipality. It was only the other day that the Corporation heartily endorsed what Dr. Blaney had observed with regard to Mr. Charles' administration of the Municipality for the last year, when he said that it was a year of progress and success. Mr. Charles had not only worked hard, but had helped by constant efforts to push on all the important works of the Municipality. His services have really been very valuable as have been borne testimony to by so many members, and he the chairman had no doubt that Mr. Charles had deserved their warmest thanks. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was unanimously carried, Major Selby being the only dissentient.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the new budget. Several new appointments and increases in the salary of employés in the various departments have been recommended in the budget,

ROBERT BURNS AND CALCUTTA.

THE name and writings of Robert Burns are now so associated with the anniversary dinners that any interesting, remarks the *Englishman*. It seems that a person evidently acquainted with the poet, and who had seen him in company with some of the chief people in Scotland, writes in January, 1797, on the news of his death, that Burns was born on the Ayrshire estate of the late Mr. John Fergusson of Clacutta, and that he had occupied, as a farmer, part of the estate of Mr. Claud Alexander, also of Calcutta.

Our contemporary proceeds as follows :—

The farm which the father, William Burns, held from Mr. John Fergusson was only seven acres, was taken on perpetual lease, and he cultivated it as a nurseryman. On it he built his own cottage, that now shown as the one where Robert was born, and where the old gipsy that night predicted.

> He'll hae misfortunes great and sma'
> But aye a heart aboon them a'"
> He'll be a credit till us a'
> We'll a' be proud o' Robin !

It appears the father had a lawsuit with his landlord, and lost it, and the loss was just bringing a crash of ruin upon honest "William Burness" when he died in February, 1784.

"The friend of man, to vice alone a foe,
"For even his failings leaned to virtue's side."

This lawsuit was nothing to the credit of the landlord; but it may have been the work of the executors, or of the keen Scotch factor, himself probably a lawyer. To the credit of the Calcutta folks, it appears that on Robert's death his widow and helpless offspring were not forgotten. The farm that Robert and Gilbert took some time before the father's death was probably that on the estate of Mr. Claud Alexander, a retired East Indian officer; and the time accords better with the date when Robert wrote the ballad "The Lass of Ballochmyle," than, as has been stated, with the date of the "catastrophe of Calcutta." If the writer who said this meant the Black Hole year (for I do not know of any other catastrophe to which his remarks apply), he is much out in his date, as Burns was not born in 1756.

The Miss Alexander celebrated in this song was the sister of Mr. Claud Alexander the laird; and both were near relatives of Mr. James Alexander, the old Collector of Calcutta of 1768-69. She was Burns' senior by four years, and then in the height of her beauty. She had just come to the neighbourhood; so very possibly the poet was at the time unknown to her. The lady took no notice of his letter which accompanied the song, much to his annoyance; but she lived to appreciate and be proud of the honour done to her. His references to India, in the line of the song "or downward seek the Indian mine," and again in a dedication to Gavin Hamilton, where he writes—

"Mang black *Gentoos* and Pagan Turks," and in some other places, show that Burns knew much of our town, and the strong party in it which formed the Scotch community. The word "Gentoo" was commonly used in the early official letters from Calcutta, but not in many of the official documents in Burns' time.

In my former letters I brought down the annals of the St. Andrew's dinner to 1795; and I cannot trace any notice of another anniversary until 1805. Probably the decade was too unsettled to admit of national demonstrations; but it is clear from references that they were held, although not probably noticed in the papers of the day. The following is an advertisement dated Calcutta, 6th November, 1805.

"Anniversary of St. Andrew, 1805."

"It is hereby notified to the sons of St. Andrew at or near the Presidency, who have not yet subscribed to the entertainment to be given on the 30th instant, that a paper is at Carliar and Scornee's rooms for subscription.

"Subscription this year fixed at 50 Rs. each."

The rooms referred to were situated in Dacre's Lane, then the most fashionable part of Calcutta. The Hon. Mr. Edward Wheler lived there, and after his death the Hon. Mr. Charles Stuart occupied the same house. This house stood on the land now covered by Messrs. Dykes & Co.'s carriage factory. That part of Dacre's Lane has been absorbed in Waterloo Street, but the width of the lane can be judged from the north and south portions, which exist to-day. It will thus be seen how necessary the following notice was, when the Commander-in-Chief gave a ball in these rooms at the time they were new in 1801. "Ladies and gentlemen are requested, both on going and coming away, to order their palanquins and carriages to proceed from Old Court House Street, and to draw off immediately through the Lane to the Esplanade." Robert Moore's rooms, called the Calcutta Assembly Rooms, were also in Dacre's Lane. Both sets of rooms were in use at the same time; and in Mocre's Rooms on the 30th of November, 1810, do I find that the next dinner of which there is a record, was held. The advertisement runs thus :—

A Card.

"Such Sons of St. Andrew as may be desirous of keeping the anniversary, are requested to send their names to Mr. Moore, at the Assembly Rooms, who has a list of subscribers, which lays for signature.

"Calcutta, November 19th, 1810."

The account of the dinner is meagre, and is as follows :—

"Thursday, December 6th, 1810.—On Friday evening the anniversary of St. Andrew was celebrated at Moore's Rooms, with appropriate festivity, by a large party of Caledonians. Sir William Kerr (Sir William Grant Kerr) was in the chair; and Messrs Downie, Melville, and Bruce officiated as stewards. The usual toasts were pledged with abundant libations and the guests were regaled during the evening with the national music of the bagpipes."—A Scot.

THE HYDERABAD RACE DINNER.

THE Annual Race Ball Dinner which was already an established institution in his family when the present Sir Salar Jung, K. C. I. E., was Minister, has been continued since his relinquishment of Office, and came off this year on Saturday last. The well-known State apartments of the city palace which lend themselves architecturally to a display of this kind with such mellow, æsthetic effect had in their subdued half lights something of that soft, dreamy, sensuous luxury which we are accustomed to associate with Oriental romance. Owing to a recent accident to his foot Sir Salar Jung himself was somewhat closely indebted to his chair during the evening, but his younger brother Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk Bahadur received the guests with all his characteristic *impressement*. In the drawing Room we noticed the Resident and Mrs. Howell, Lord and Lady Jersey, Lord and Lady Galway, Mr. Forbes C. S., Mr. and Mrs. H. Chapman, Mr. Moreton Frewen Gel. Campbell, Colonels Ludlow, CIE, Fitzgerald and Alexander, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, Miss Onslow, Major and Mrs. Gough, Major and Mrs. Muir, Major and Mrs. Kirkwood, Mr. Furnivall C. E., Mr. Webb B L., Captain and Mrs. Beau clerk, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Nawabs Imad-ud-Daula, Imad Jung, Akbar Jung, C. S. I., and Baharam-ud-Daula, Bahadurs, Captains Logan, Home, Hone, Budgen, Lieuts. Georges, and Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, Mr. and Mrs. Willmott, Mr. Faridonji Jamshedji, Mr. and Mrs. Gauntlett, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Messrs F. Crawford, G. Palmer, Gallagher, Abbas Ali, Captain Ahmed, &c. There were in all about 80 guests and the verdict of one of our highest lady visitors was that the dining tables were most artistically arranged. After dinner an adjournment was made to the inner court where the guests had room enough to lose themselves in wandering through the spacious rooms, halls and libraries, examining pictures, drawings, articles of *vertu*, and above all a magnificent collection of jewellery, heir-looms of the Sir Salar Jung family. —*Deccan Times.*

THERE have been two or three military suicides or attempted suicides lately, says an up-country paper whose Bombay telegram announces another. It would almost seem, it remarks, that Thomas Atkins had been holding his hand until the figures for the year were out, in order not to spoil the average of the first twelve months' working of the rule which deprives him of the custody of his ammunition.

No more curious funeral has ever been seen in New York than that of Li Yu Doo, a Chinese general who led his countrymen in the rebellion of 1861. He was one of the richest Chinamen in this country, and owned large amounts of property in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Nine days were occupied in preparing for the funeral. One thousand Celestials followed the body of the former General to the grave. The deceased was dressed in the robes of a mandarin of the dynasty of Ming. His queue was wound round the top of his head filled with gold pieces. Gold was put in his hand and Chinese paper money in his coffin. The casket containing his body was also surrounded by various articles of food for use on his way to the other world. The money was for the purpose of paying the expenses of his journey. The funeral throughout was conducted with all the ceremony of pagan pomp, and exactly in the same fashion as if it had taken place in China.

THE CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION CASE.

YESTERDAY morning Captain Hewett, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad, gave his decision in W. A. Sutherland on behalf of his daughter by Mr. the Very Rev. Fr. Lewis, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Missions, Allahabad.

Having recited the charge, the Magistrate reviewed at length the circumstances which proceeded the alleged intimidation. The effects of Fr. Lewis's letter were shown by Miss Sutherland's statement that when she went to church on September 7th (the day after the letter complained of was written) her object was to make communion, but she was refused absolution by the accused. She particularly asked him to allow her to go to communion, but he told her that she could not do so until she received orders from him, and that would be when he received further order from the Bishop. When Miss Baptiste, the complainan's governes, went for confession, the accused asked her whether she was concerned in the case against Brother Seraphim, and on her replying that she saw the assault, the accused told her that he was very sorry he had to refuse her absolution because she had something to do with the case. The accused had said that he wrote the letter of the 6th September as Miss Sutherland's spiritual adviser, and that he meant to point out to her the law of the Church. But it appeared from what Fr. Deefhol said, that "censure" in a Catholic sense meant "penalty," and censure of excommunication was excommunication itself. If a Catholic were excommunicated, it meant that so long as the punishment lasted he was deprived of human society and the means of attaining Heaven, and he was treated as an outcast amongst Catholics. Absolution was only refused for grave sins, when repeated, and without a disposition to amend; and Fr. Deefthoit said that when a Catholic was refused absolution it was one of the effects of excommunication. This was what Miss Sutherland was suffering. She was refused absolution, and was therefore practically excommunicated, and her governess was treated in the same way. It appeared that no attempt was made to bring about a reconciliation, for in a letter of the 3rd September from Fr. Lewis to Mr. Sutherland he said that he had decided that Brother Seraphim only did his duty and owed apology to no one. Though the letter of the 6th September, when taken by itself, might not constitute criminal intimidation, the facts which proceeded its despatch, and which occurred subsequently thereto, must also be noticed in order to arrive at a correct decision. According to Fr. Deefhotl, no witness who assisted in a case suffered any religious disability unless he directly or indirectly compelled the plaintiff to bring on his case. That reading of the Canon law was not denied by the expert for the defence. There was no evidence that Miss Baptiste had committed any offence, even according to the Catholic Church laws, which would account for the punishment with which she was visited. The refusal of absolution to Miss Baptiste taken in conjunction with the contents of the letter seemed to show conclusively that Fr. Lewis really meant to take decisive steps on his own authority, as being the head of the Church present in Allahabad at the time to punish the complainant's daughter and any one else who might give evidence for her in the prosecution of Brother Seraphim. If Fr. Lewis had punished Miss Sutherland alone it might possibly be surmised that he acted in good faith, although perhaps with severity. Taking, however, the whole of his conduct into consideration, he (Captain Hewett) was unable to come to any other conclusion than that his letter of the 6th September was a threat which amounted to criminal intimidation.

In conclusion, the Magistrate said:—"It seems to me certain that the letter of the Rev. Fr. Lewis, dated 6th September 1888, when take into consideration with all the attendant circumstances, was written as a threat with the intentions of causing alarm to complainant's daughters and her governess by the fear of an injury to their character and reputation if they failed to do without question exactly as they had been told to do; that the letter did in fact amount to crimina intimidation as defined in Section 503 Indian Penal Code, and that he is therefore punishable under Section 506 Indian Penal Code. It is ordered that Rev Fr Lewis do pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default of payment be simply imprisoned for a period of two months."—*Pioneer.*

THE BOMBAY FREIGHT MARKET.

THE subjoined circulars have been issued to the secretaries of all the Shipowners' Associations in the various outports which are affiliated to the Chamber of Shipping with reference to the Bombay freight market :—

"Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Whittington.

House, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.,

"Sir,—Referring to the annexed circular, I desire to again call your attention to the great importance of some general action on the part of shipowners trading to Bombay in order to deal with the present unsatisfactory custom of booking freights in advance to that port.

It is well known that arrangements have been made as far forward as next May—a practice which must necessarily prove very injurious to shipowners by limiting the supply of available produce, and putting steamers in the power of a clique whose only object is to reduce freights for their own benefit. I shall be glad if you will at the earliest opportunity make your membership acquainted with these facts, in the hope that they will individually do all in their power to prevent a continuance of this state of affairs by making it unprotofitable those who are interested in it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"W.H.COOKE, Secretary."

"General Shipowner's Society, Whittington House, Whittington.

Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

"Sir,—One of our most esteemed members largely occupied in the Bombay trade has directed the attention of my committee to the fact that the freight market in Bombay has for some time past been almost entirely in the hands of speculators in tonnage, and that at present, without having tonnage secured, they are issuing freight engagments to shippers for almost any port in the United Kingdom, Continent, Mediterranean, and Adriatic, with a view to getting nearly all the cargo into their own hands and then paying only such reduced freight as they may think fit. By this means a great injury is done, not only to the Bombay market, but to all other Indian markets, the freight on which is injured by the Bombay rate being made artificially low. I am therefore directed by my committee to inform shipowners of the fact, and to suggest to them the risk of sending steamers to Bombay without previous engagements home.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"W. H. COOKE, Secretary."

BENGAL.

OPENING OF THE CALCUTTA SKATING RINK.—On Saturday evening the opening of the Columbia Skating Rink, on the Maidan, was the occasion of perhaps the largest gathering of the kind that has ever been seen in India. It is estimated that not fewer than 3,000 were present in the immense structure at one time, and certainly as one glanced over the sea of heads stretching from one end of the tented building to the other it was easy to believe that even that estimate was exceeded. In a very special sense, indeed, the opening must be pronounced a splendid success, for not only was a whole population brought together, but it was delighted with the spectacle provided for it, and went away filled with visions of future diversion. Nor were hosts of bold skaters awanting to seize upon the enjoyment of the moment. Several hundreds of amateurs, in every kind of costume, but mostly in evening dress, afforded to the onlookers a sight, which, if somewhat bewildering at first, was at once inspiriting and amusing. Many of the skaters were evidently beginners, and the graceful, gliding motion of the in'tiated was frequently broken in upon by an impassioned but involuntary war dance, ending in a violent collapse on the "loud resounding" floor. But the fleeting, gliding, dancing, tumbling throng was in the best of humours, and took its slips and collisions with an easy grace. Throughout the evening two ladies showed what could be done on skates, with training. Their exemplification of the poetry of motion excited a good deal of envy on the part of the ladies present, who watched with jealous eyes the slim, graceful figures as they flew along at railway speed, and third the maze of struggling, plunging neophites without an effort. In every way the opening of the Colombia Rink was one of the biggest things that has yet been seen in Ca'cutta, and there can be no doubt that for a time at last rinking will be one of our standard diversions. The Volunteer Band played on Saturday, and the arrangements throughout left nothing to be desired.—*Englishman.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MADRAS.

APPEAL IN THE CALICUT BRIBERY CASE.—Mr Gantz, Barrister-at-Law, made an application to-day in the High Court before Mr. Justice Sheppard on behalf of C. Kunhi Kannan, Deputy Collector and Anantan, a Pleader, of Malabar, and his brother Churia [illegible] charged with having on the 16th of November 1887, received a bribe of Rs. 1,000 from one K. M. Nambudrinad in connection with a theft case, and with, moreover, extorting the Rs. 1,000 from Nambudrinad by putting him in fear of being remanded to jail. The [illegible] accused was charged with having abetted the commission of the offences. Both being found guilty, they were sentenced, the first to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000, in default of payment further rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.1,000, in default further imprisonment for six months. Against these sentences Mr. Gantz applied for the admission of an appeal, and urged that in consequence of the approaching Christmas holidays, it would be well if an immediate transmission of the documents referring to the second accused as well as all the records in the case should be ordered by the Court. His Lordship admitted the appeal, but did not consider any haste essential in the matter, as the first month of the sentences was simple imprisonment.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN THE PUNJAB.—The Bannu Railway Surveys are now completed, and the plans, report, and estimates have been forwarded to Government. The propositions for the Railway to Bannu are—(1) The route from Durya Khan station, *via* Dera Ismail Khan and the Pezu Pass, across the Gambila River to Bannu. (2) The route from Mianwali to Kalabagh, thence, *via* Esa Kheyl and Laki, to join the other route on the Gambila crossing. The proposition for crossing the river Indus near Dera Ismail Khan is to lay temporary lines of railway to the bridges of boats which are established during the cold season yearly. With the exception of the heavy works through the Pezu Pass near Shakh Budin, the works are all very easy and present no special difficultie. For crossing the river Indus at Kalabagh a steam transhipping ferry is proposed, costing rather less than the temporary lines at Dera Ismail Khan, but with the advantage that the ferry can be easily worked all the year round, and constant communication across the river at this place can be ensured at all seasons; whereas at Dera Ismail Khan rapid communication can only be ensured during the cold season, as during the floods the rails will have to be taken up and traffic be conducted by steamers working from irregular landing-places, liable to be shifted almost daily. During the flood season it often takes from eight to twelve hours to cross the river between Dera Ismail Khan and Durya Khan. It will be very costly to try to steady the river Indus near Dera Ismail Khan by constructing permanent works for that purpose, as the width of the river-bed is about twelve miles as the crow flies from bank to bank, and a permanent railway bridge will cost a very large sum of money, in addition to the extensive training works that would be necessary on both sides. At Kalabagh the river Indus is in a well-defined channel between high permanent banks, and a bridge in the locality can be easily constructed, and will not be very costly. Rough propositions for these structures have been submitted to Government. The cost of constructing the railway to Bannu *via* Dera Ismail Khan, with a temporary line across the Indus and *via* Kalabagh, with a steam transhipping ferry, is about the same, but the cost of operating and maintaining the railway *via* the Kalabagh route will be much less than by the Dera Ismail Khan route. Mr. Ramsay has also submitted the plans, report, and estimates for a military road from Kalabagh *via* Shikardara, to Lachu, a place on the Kohat-Bannu frontier road. This will be some 45 miles long over a very difficult country very sparsely populated. Drinking-water is very scarce, most of the nalas and springs having salt water in them.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

LORD GRANVILLE ON FOREIGN POLICY.

LORD GRANVILLE was entertained at dinner on Nov. 2nd at the Reform Club, Manchester. His lordship, who was received with loud cheers, on rising to speak, dealt at the outset with the foreign policy of the Government.

For many years, he said, "it had been his practice to avoid, except when quite necessary, any attack upon the foreign policy of successive Governments. But when Ministers challenged the Opposition to declare whether there ever was such a successful foreign policy as that now being pursued, the opponents of the Government were almost forced to examine what foundation there was for such extraordinary praises. The present peace of Europe was ascribed to the potent influence which the present Foreign Office exercised over Europe, and a contrast was drawn between the absolute peace now reigning everywhere as compared with the alarms and turmoils which prevailed under Mr. Gladstone's Administration. He believed, on the contrary, that there were many matters now which were not commented upon at all which would have excited howls of condemnation under Mr. Gladstone's Administration. It was a blessed thing that there was peace in Europe; but he failed to see that this peace was the work of the Foreign Office. Turmoils and alarms depended much upon the circumstances of the moment.

"But were we so absolutely at peace in all parts of the world? Were the operations bloodless that were going on in the Black Mountains? Was our position at Suakim one of satisfactory peace? With regard to feeling in foreign countries towards ourselves, it seemed to him impossible to say that the feeling in France, in Russia, in Germany, in Austria, in Italy, and he was afraid he must add even in the United States, was more favourable to us now than it was under the Administration of Mr. Gladstone. The Suez Canal Convention had at length been signed; but the settlement was entirely based upon a despatch of January 1883, in which he (Lord Grandville) embodied the views of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. All the improvements in the finances, in the public works, in the internal government of Egypt which had taken place, were inaugurated under Mr. Gladstone's Government, and had generally been carried out by the persons whom that Government appointed."

Lord Granville then proceeded to speak at length on the Irish question. He defended the attitude taken up by the Gladstonians, and as to the *tu quoque* argument he held, that it had not much force when applied to men who to a certain degree might have acted upon the same lines, but who had found out their utter failure, regretted what they had done, and pressed upon their successors not to commit the same fault.

Lord Granville on the 3rd laid the memorial table of a new Liberal Club at Openshaw, and subsequently spoke at a meeting in a tent. He said he had not spoken on the unfortunate incident that had arisen with regard to our Envoy in the United States, and he would confine himself to expressing a hope that at this conjuncture the Foreign Office would treat this sudden question with dignity, conciliation and consistency. Having made some general remarks on Free Trade, his lordship alluded to the sugar bounties, and said that if her Majesty's Government knew that all the Governments concerned were really anxious to get rid of a thing which was bad in itself, and more especially injurious to the nations which granted bounties, he did not think there would have been any objection to her Majesty's Government joining in such an effort. What had been the result of sending an Envoy from capital to capital cap in hand? It had been to hamper ourselves in every way, to put us in the position of being obliged to follow the policy of other countries, and to do away with that absolute freedom of restraint which was so useful, and which even the Customs House would find it very difficult to refuse. Either one of two things followed these sugar bounties—they either made sugar cheaper, or contributed to make it cheaper; in which case they conferred great advantages on the consumers of sugar in this country, and they created new manufactures every day. Then it appeared to him that, if intended to make sugar cheaper, it was advantageous. But what did the sugar refiners say? They said it would have the effect of falsely stimulating production, but that when a reaction occurred in the future, there would be a very small production of sugar. His rejoinder to that was the very reverse—that it would increase the area of the production of sugar, the modes of making sugar, and would extend its usefulness. He hoped they would press upon their representatives the importance of scrupulously watching when the request was made to Parliament to sanction a convention, which he believed to be fraught with mischief.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

AMERICAN COMPETITION IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

THE American Presidential Election is an important event, no doubt, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and all the morning newspapers publish solemn leading articles which contain nothing in particular, and, as a rule, about a column of type. Mr. Gladstone's reception at Birmingham yesterday was also, as our special correspondent describes it, a political demonstration characterized by more than ordinary enthusiasm, and we cannot refrain from descanting upon the significance of that imposing outburst of Liberal hero-worship for of the speech itself there is not much to say. But as all good Liberals will have studied Mr. Gladstone's speech already, we will make bold to turn aside for the moment from these stock themes of journalistic comment to dwell for a brief space upon the much more engrossing social subject of American competition in the marriage market, to which the *Standard* devotes one of its leaders this morning, apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's pilgrimage across the Atlantic to marry a bride who has descended in a direct line from one of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The advent of the American girl in English society at first was a curiosity. It soon became a portent. It is now assuming the dimensions of a menace. Before long it will be a recognized calamity. Of all forms of competition, there is none so deadly as this. We can stand our farmers being ruined by American corn, we can listen unmoved to the wails of the graziers made bankrupt by the influx of American beef, but the American girl is to much. Already we hear the murmur of the cry of the drawing-room, the growl of the despairing Belgravian mother who sees season after season American girls swoop down upon the most eligible partners and cut our native girls out before the eyes of their distracted parents. That cry is growing, and before long it will rival the lament of the Pacific coast over the influx of the Heaten Chinee. We are being ruined not by Chinese cheap labour, but by the bounty-fed competition of the American girl. How can we cope with it? What is to be done? Are we to impose a prohibitive tariff on this description of American produce? Or are we to make it felony punishable by hanging without benefit of clergy for a native Britishborn male to marry any woman or girl of American birth? Clearly it is a matter of immeasurably greater moment than the trumpery little "tiff" about Lord Sackville's indiscretion, and one which demands the careful consideration of all who are interested in the future of our daughters.

The Prince of Wales, of course, is most to blame in this matter. Instead of discouraging the disastrous influx of American beauty, as was the bounden duty of every good Briton, this unconscionable Prince took the fair intruders under his special patronage. An ingenious correspondent recently sent us that the suggestion that the true way in which they are to give the Americans tit for their recent tat *in re* Lord Sackville was for his Royal Highness to boycott the American element in London. The sacrifice, our correspondent contended, was not too great to exact from so patriotic a Prince, even although Miss Chamberlain is still staying at Claridge's Hotel. We fear the Prince is too much of a Free Trader to listen for a moment to any suggestion of reprisals, and we must look elsewhere for remedies, if remedies there may be, for this intolerable competition. The *Standard* suggests that American girls are all very well for people who like smart women rather than the tender and domestic flowers which blossom in our English homes, but that after all the American girl is a very commonplace piece of goods compared with her English rival. "They succeed in London drawing-rooms, as their brothers succeed in dry goods stores in New York, and for much the same reason." That is to say, they are pushing, smart, not over-scrupulous, with a keen eye to the main chance and ready to seize any opportunity of making a good bargain. This is a calumny on American girls. Those who say they have no romance, no domesticity, and no tenderness, write nonsense. The Englishspeaking woman has none the less romance in her heart because she speaks English through her nose. The advantages of the American girl in the marriage market, are briefly these. She has (1) more intelligence and (2) more money. She is not kept in a bandbox, but has a practical experience of affairs. Her education as a rule is, better, and if her complexion is not always so good, she makes up for it by her fortune. It is curious that so many of the English who marry Americans have tried the English wife before they venture upon marrying her American rival. Mr. Chamberlain is a case in point. He is a widower. So is Sir W. Harcourt, and so, it may be added, is Sir Edwin Arnold. The Duke of Marlborough married a second time in America without being exactly a widower, but possessing practical experience of an English, or rather of an Irish wife. Still, the American girl does not limit herself to widowers. Among the prizes whom this insatiable competitor has snapped up in the Old World, to mention only two in each country, are in Germany Count Waldersee and General Schweinitz; in France, M. Waddington and M. Clemenceau; in England, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Moreton Freewen, who married sisters. This only represents samples of the havoc that they have wrought. Mr. Michael Davitt, like Mr. T. P. O'Connor, went across the Atlantic wave, and so did Mr. Robert Walpole, heir to earldon of Oxford, against whom an action for breach of promises has been begun by a damsel of the Old World, which promises to be a *cause celebre* indeed. Clearly the matrimonial market is being destroyed by the wealthy heiresses who swarm in the United States. Against such bounty-fed competitors what can our English girls "whose face is their fortune" hope to do? We commend the problem to the attentive consideration of the British matron.

THE STORY OF ONE OF PRADO'S VICTIMS.

DURING the hearing of the case against the man Prado in Paris, some particulars of which we published a few days ago, Mauricette Courronneau told bit by bit, amid outbursts of grief, the following story.—

She had been promised marriage and believed she was dealing with a man of honour. He told her that he had taken her mother's villa to be able often to see her. Her mother had a weakness for him, and he got her to give him money and sign bills. She was to be paid when the steward of his Spanish estate sent him his rents. He gave the daughter jewels which he said were family ones, but afterwards he confessed that he had stolen them. It was true that she followed Prado to Paris eight days before he was arrested. She had paid her expenses out of the proceeds of the sale of the jewellery that he gave her. She and Eugenie Forestier were always quarrelling with each other, but they made up their differences in prison. Eugenie was jealous of her. One day she caught her walking with Prado, and, tearing her arm from his, said furiously to him, "If you go on in this way, do not be surprised if I denounce you." Eugenie constantly abused him.

One day, as Mauricette was talking to her with her baby in her arms, Eugenie remarked how like it was to its father, and then angrily said, "A nice father he is. I could if I liked tell you something that would make you wish that child were dead." Mauricette's curiosity was aroused, and the other woman kept on exciting it. At last Eugenie said, "Well, since you must know, he murdered a woman to get hold of her money and jewellery. Are you not now proud of the likeness of the baby?" Mauricette broke out into sobs, and wrung her hands. She said that terribly as the revelation afflicted her she urged Eugenie to tell her all about the murder. Prado, on being asked what he had to say to all this, replied, that it would require a long speech to explain. He had tried to save Mauricette from her passion, but she would not let him. He would, however, say nothing against her, and he wished she might be set at liberty to take care of the child until he was out of goal and able to claim it. This gave rise to a curious scene. Mauricette started up and cried, "That baby is mine. You shall never have it." Prado replied: "Madame, the day you demanded the head of that child's father you lost all right to be its guardian, and to bear the noble title of mother." Then turning to the jury he said: "That woman, a month after she was in prison, sent me word that she was ready to marry me." This was denied by Mauricette. It was a month before he was arrested that she made the offer to marry him. Prado, interrupting, said: "And were you not in love with me?" to which she replied, "Yes, Mosieur, I loved you for my misfortune.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

TRAPPED IN A PIT WITH A COBRA.

A GENERAL, whose name Mr. Inglis does not give, tells the following story of his experience in a pit-trap in an Indian jungle, in "Tent Life in Tiger Land" :—

"I was hurrying along a slight track, when, bang all at once, down I went into the concealed pit. But now comes the curious part of the affair. I went plop! straight down into [illegible] mire, and at the straight up to my waist in a deposit of tenacious clayey mud. Regular 'pank' it was. In fact, when I tried to struggle and free myself I found I was held as firm as if I had been birdlimed. I shuddered as I noted the dismal surroundings. There were several great gaunt-looking, yellowish-green frogs, peering at me with curious eyes; and then as I turned my head around a little I made a discovery that made my very heart cease beating for a minute, and sent every drop of blood in my body bounding back in my veins. There, right on a level with my face, its length half concealed in a crevice in the crumbling sides of the pit, its hood half expanded, its forked tongue quivering as it jerked it out and in, and its eyes glittering with a baleful glare, I saw a great cobra. I felt utterly helpless and despairing, and for a moment my heart whispered to me that my end had come. Then came a sort of nervous reckless. I suppose it was "the fury of despair" we read about. I know I uttered a savage curse, and, snatching my hard helmet, I hit the brute a smashing blow in the face, and then began a fight for life. It was a big powerful snake. The blow had only maddened it. Its hood expanded, its hissing filled the pit, and swaying and rearing its clammy length, it launched full at my face. My gun was lying choked up with dirt and half buried in the "pank," but I had my hunting-knife with me, and while I parried the fierce darts of the infuriated brute with my helmet, I made quick stabs and slashes at it whenever I could get a chance, and after a short exciting struggle it succumbed, and tried to withdraw behind the crevice, but with a slice of my knife I nearly severed its head from its body. And then for a while—you may laugh at me or no, as you will—all was a blank. I must have fainted. The weary hours dragged along. It was intensely still and sultry above, I conjectured, for even in the deep dank pit the air was stifling and oppressive, and I could not detect a sound or rustle in the vegetation that overhung the mouth of my living tomb. I could now see that the day was waning. The heat had become, if possible, still more sultry and intense, and once or twice I had fancied I heard a low muttering rumbling sound as if of distant thunder. The clouds were hurrying up in tremendous solid masses, and soon a big drop or two of rain began to come hurtling through the overhanging grass, and another dread began to take possession of my mind. I knew what was coming. . . . From a hundred tiny crevices and gaps in the edge of my pit the troubled turbid rain-water began to trickle down, crumbling the clay away, and I was soon drenched to the skin, and felt with alarm the water beginning slowly but surely to mount up the sides of the pit. I thought then it was all up with me. I can hardly describe to you my thoughts. I know I thought of home. I reviewed my past life. I made a desperate struggle again and again to free myself. I shouted and screamed for help. I believe I prayed and swore. In fact, for the time I believe I must have gone demented, but I found myself utterly powerless. The miry clay and treacherous "pank" held me firm, and then again I must have relapsed into unconsciousness. When I came to myself it was barely light, it was still raining heavily and stolidly, the big drops plashed down; I could see a dull leaden sky above, and I knew the "nullahs" and watercourses would soon be full. The battle of the elements had ceased, and but for the continuous crash of falling rain, all was still. The water in the pit was nearly up to my shoulders. I felt I was doomed to die, and a sort of sullen, despairing stupor took possession of me. I had not given up all my hope, when, hark! I thought I heard the sound of a human voice! With all the agony of despair I raised a cry for help. There was an awful pause, and then I heard my faithful Baeka crying in response. Again I cried out, and I soon saw his dear old wrinkled face peering down at me from the edge of the pit. . . . "Well, how did they manage to get you out?" I asked. "Oh, that was not so easy, but they managed it; some of them cut down saplings and managed to make a sort of ladder, and Baeka came down with a long "lathee," and loosened the "pank" round my body sufficiently for me to do the rest myself. Then they tied their "puggrees" and "kummerbunds" together, and I knotted these round my waist and under my armpits, and with that help, they tugging away at the free ends, I managed to clamber out."

MR. BALFOUR ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations was held on Nov. 2nd at Wolverhampton, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., congratulated the delegates on the brightness of the political outlook.

He remarked that "the dark clouds had been rolled away, and the sun of peace and prosperity was rising with a brilliancy more and more irresistible upon the Empire." The report of the work done by the Government was equally satisfactory, and it expressed the opinion that the splendid courage and rare judgment with which Mr. Balfour had upheld law and order in Ireland should meet with the warm admiration and gratitude of every Conservative and patriot. The report was adopted, and the Earl of Dartmouth was elected president for the coming year. Resolutions were carried, thanking the Liberal Unionists for their co-operation with the Government, protesting against the threatened extinction of voluntary public elementary schools in favour of an exclusive Board school system, and insisting on the title of the police to vote at County Council and School Board elections. Heated discussion took place on a resolution in the name of Mr. Howard Vincent, M. P., on the subject of fiscal reform.

Mr. Balfour was present at the Conference in the afternoon. He alluded to the municipal elections at Brimingham and Leeds, and said he thought they showed a most encouraging and reassuringsign of the movement of popular feeling. The policy which their opponents were attacking was succeeding all along the line; indeed, he believed the next election would show a more decided Unionist majority.

In the evening Mr. Balfour addressed a crowded meeting in the Drill Hall. He said that the present administration of Ireland, good or bad, be it conducted on right principles or wrong principles, this fact was certain that under the present Administration during the past two years crime had enormously diminished, and he might claim that the Government, as a legislative and administering Government, had earned the gratitude of the country. The only difficulty of which he was afraid was that of bringing home to the minds of his fellow-countrymen the real truth about Ireland. More reckless controversy than that which had been indulged in by the Gladstonian Separatists had never characterised any political party since Parliamentary government had existed in England.

Mr. Balfour closed his visit to Wolverhampton on the 3rd. Over five hundred addresses from Unionist organisations in all parts of the country were presented to him. In reply, he adjured the representatives who had been attending the Conservative Conference to do what they could to let the truth be known about the great issue at stake, in order that they might win the next General Election and maintain in power a Unionist Government. After being entertained at a luncheon at the Agricultural Hall, Mr. Balfour visited the Deanery Conservative Club, and afterwards left for London.

PRUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

A GERMAN Government official, Privy Councillor Gleim, has just published a book recalling the fact that the third of the present month is the jubilee of the first Prussian legislation upon the subject of railways. By an act promulgated just fifty years ago the railway system of the country was governed till, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, the lines were acquired by the State. From the first suggestion of railways in Prussia in 1828—the first line in England was built in 1825—the question was debated whether the State should build and work the lines, or whether they should be left to private enterprise. Eventually it was determined that the latter course should be adopted; the Government, however, reserving to itself power to regulate and control: The first railways were built in the Rhine Provinces—the initial lines being planned from Elberfeld to Venlo, and Elberfeld to Barmen. Then followed projects for the lines connecting Cologne with the Belgain and Dutch frontiers and the Magdeburg-Leipzig line. In 1838 Prussia possessed just over twenty miles of railway; in 1885 she had about 16,000. In 1844 she had 142 locomotives; in 1886 she had 8,649; while in the same period the earnings had risen from £530,000 to about £35,000,000. Great as has been the advance, however, there still remains, judging by the complaints made, much to be done to bring up the railway accommodation to the requirements of the times. In respect to passenger traffic, increased speed is urgently demanded, while, with regard to goods traffic, on some lines rolling-stock is so scarce that manufacturers are kept waiting as much as a fortnight at a stretch before they can despatch their goods.

GENERAL PRJEVALSKY.

WE briefly announced in our telegraphic columns the death of the famous Russian traveller, General Prjevalsky, whose name is identified with so many expeditions of discovery in the least known and least accessible regions of Central Asia.

The General died suddenly at Vernoe, where he arrived a few weeks ago, and when he was making his final arrangements before crossing into Chinese territory on a fresh attempt to enter Tibet and reach Lhassa. The ambition of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Cutch Mandvie, with 787 passengers on deck.

The Clan line steamer Clan Murray, 1,372 tons Captain E Worfolk, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool and Glasgow with a general cargo and six passengers on deck, three Europeans and three native.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind	2355	Briscoe	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Armenia	2218	G. Reold	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Warora	2558	C. R. Mitchell	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Tanjore	2102	G. Raffin	3	Hajee C. Joosub.
„ Singapore	2432	G. Parodi	6	F. Boszoni.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Clan Graham (s)	Worfolk	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Warora, for Calcutta.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
23 Cy. of Bombay s. Anderson ..Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Landaura s .....Clark.....Bombay.
24 Chindwara s.....Smith .....Moulmein, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23.—Steamers Shazada, Manora, and Kapurthala, Ships Toxteth and Frankistan.
Nov. 24.—Steamers City of Agra. Ship British Princess. Barque Petit Bourgeois.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

..... Melbourne.
..... Bimlipatam.
..... Bombay.
..... Calcutta.
...E. Bombay.

...VEMBER 28.

...415 bales cotton, Ralli ..., The Bombay Flour ...

...SEILLES.

...tton, A Blascheck and Co; ...sed, C C Jussawalla; 1,989 cwts ...250 cwts mowdaseed, Lang, Moir ...

FOR TRIESTE.

...s—501 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and ... bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 120 ..., Punnett and Co; 2 bales cotton, ...Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade ...

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maharaja s—223 bales cotton, B Hurdyall.
Chanda s—171 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Leatham, Major, E Surrey Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

NOVEMBER 28.

Hime, Lt Col, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Gordon, Captain, Army Remount Dept, on duty, from Saharanpore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Vibart, Major, R A, on leave, to Kandalla.
Baxter, Captain, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 28.

Hon de Montmorency, Colonel, R A, to Ootacamond.
Williamson, Surgeon Major, Bombay, from leave, to Deolali.
Steel, Colonel, P W D, from leave, to Allahbad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant.

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 29, 1888.

1. The Battalion will parade for drill under the Commandant on Saturday next, 1st December. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2 Battation will parade at 6-15 a.m. on Monday next in front of the High Court to take part in the Garrison parade on the occasion of the landing of Lord Lansdowne. All available members are requested to attend.

3. There will be a meeting of the Council Rifle Association at Captain Soundy's, at 530 p.m., on Friday, the 30th instant. All members are requested to attend.

4. It is requested that the numbers for parade on the 3rd December may be sent in immediately.

5. Leave is granted as under:—Sergt H. Forde, "E" Company, from 1st December to the 10th March, 1889; and Vol. E. D. Souza, "E" Company, from this date to 28th January, 1889.

6. The following Government Resolution is published for information:—

Volunteer Corps.—Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.
Formation of a New Cadet Company.
Bombay Castle, 22nd Nov., 1888.

Military Department, No. 3551.

Memorandum by the Adjutant-General, No. 2153—11335, dated 9th November, 1888.

Submits, for Sanction, an application from the Commandant Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, for the formation of a new Cadet Company, Composed of pupils of St. Mary's College, Byculla, in connection with the Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps.

Resolution Sanctioned.

(Sd.) B. H. POTTINGER, Brigadier-Genl.,
Secretary to Goverment.

7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company:—No. 2746 Vol. L. J. Pereira.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

8. The two Troops will parade in Field drill order on the Kennedy Sea face this morning at 7 a.m., sharp.

9. The under named having joined the Bo. Light Horse is posted to "A" Troop:—Mr. D. Knight.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

...TEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th November, 1888.

...s of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

...meter corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·967
...perature of the Air	80·7
...t Bulb Thermometer	71·3
...Point	66·9
...ative Humidity of Air	·633
...ount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)..	0·6
...Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	72·1
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	370

* From midnight to midnight.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the bes LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfec order and having been taken from time to time in exchange, we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

				Rs.
Gold Hunting	large size	heavy 18ct. cases,	by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.	by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.	by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do.	Open Face	do.	by Tobias	75
Do.	Do.	do.	heavy cases by Dent	220
Silver Hunting		do.	do. by do.	85
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Jones	85
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Rotherham	75
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Chaplin and Co	55
Do.	Crystal Face	do.	do. by John Jones	75
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Brown	35
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Henry Heap	45
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Jones	95
Do.	do.	do.	do. by E. White	70
Do.	do.	do.	do. by John Jones	60
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Bennett	30
Do.	do.	do.	do. by Benson	15

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Clock Tower.
AND
POONA, 11, STAFF LINES, Opposite Napier Hotel.

Infantile Loveliness

No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance,—a skin without blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood,—should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

My baby, at the age of two months, came all over his head and face in a thick scurf (eczema), which gradually increased until it covered his whole body, with the exception of his feet, and for four years he had been in this suffering, during which time I have tried three doctors, besides everything I have from time to time seen advertised, and no nearer being cured than at first. I saw your advertisement, so I thought I would try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and I can truthfully say that in less than a week he was better than he has been for four years, and now he has not a sore place upon him.

W. A. & M. PEACH, 157 Catsfield, near Battle.
Endorsed by W. F. Harold, Chemist, Battle.

The skin disease which afflicted my child so severely, began on his head, in the shape of rough spots, which gradually grew larger, scales forming, one upon the other. The hair became very thin, and at last fell out. The disease ran over his head, and was some ways down the forehead and back of the neck. I called in a doctor, who gave me a lotion to bathe the spots, but still he grew worse. I went to the doctor four months, until my child was frightful to behold. About this time I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I sent for a set, and in one week I saw a great change, and in a short time he was completely cured. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked wonders in many cases besides my own.

MRS. A. M. SLOCOMBE,
Callaton, Raleigh, near Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are indeed a wonderful cure, and have done my child a world of good. In less than a fortnight there was a great improvement in him, and now, at the short term of six weeks, he is almost well. He was a perfect sight on his head and face, and now there is only one small place on his head, and none on his face.

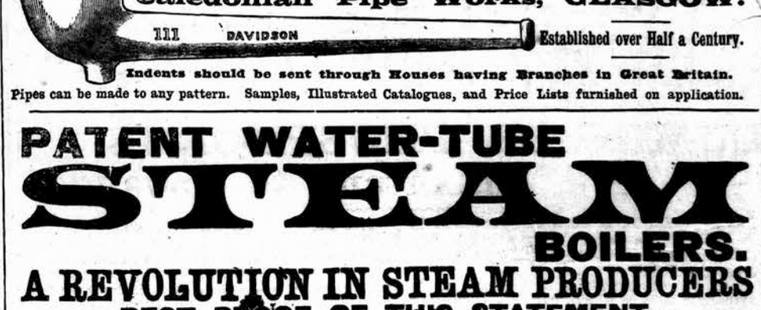
MRS. E. KNIGHT, Grand Parade, Brighton.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.



CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,
Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

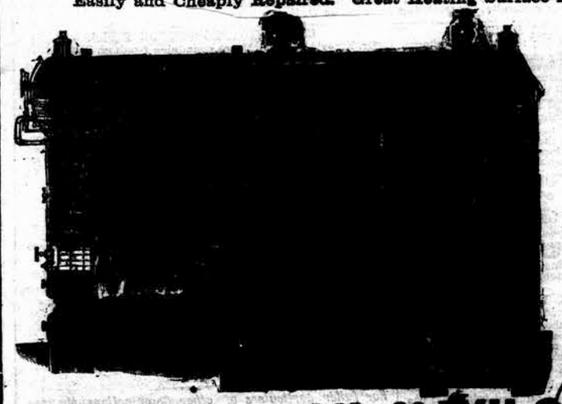
Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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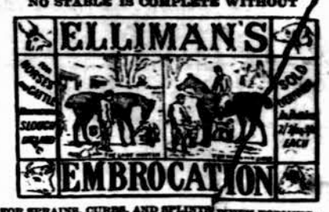

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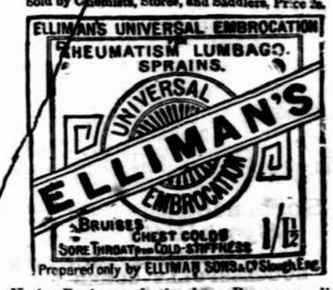

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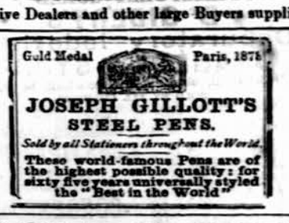
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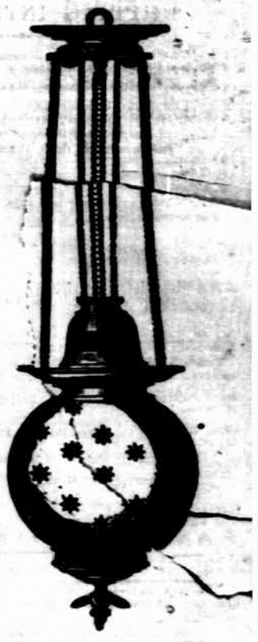

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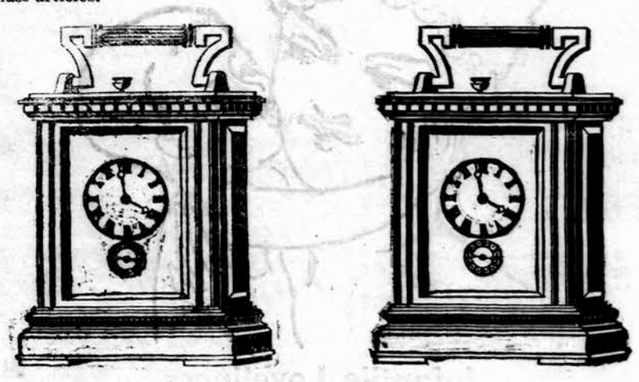

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This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*; following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on a broken-down constitution.

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The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be found
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